THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1871. NUMBER 140.

FOREIGN.

Speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph at the Opening of the Austrian Parliament.

Reported Death of Sir Samuel Baker, the African Traveller.

Seizure of a Large Counterfeiting Establishment at Geneva.

The Prince de Joinville to Resign His Seat in the French Assembly.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A bulletin from Sandringham states that the Prince of Wales had a good night, and that his strength is slowly returning. The Archbishop of Canterbury has ordered a discontinuance of the special prayers for the recovery of the Prince.

Reuter's News Agency publishes a contradiction of the report that warrants had been sent to England for the arrest of John C. Heenan, and makes a suitable apology.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Business will be partially suspended on Saturday, the 30th. The cotton markets will be closed at Liverpool, and little business will be transacted in London. New Year's Day will be observed as a close holiday. The Stock Exchange, cotton, and other markets will be closed and business wholly suspended.

The *Standard* has a report that a French squadron will proceed immediately to Greece to support the claims of French citizens to the silver mines in Laurium.

Austria.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—At the Reichsrath to-day the Emperor Francis Joseph delivered the speech from the throne with which the session is usually opened. After the customary formal congratulations, His Majesty proceeded to refer to home questions. His readiness to grant extreme concessions, he is sorry to say, has not brought internal harmony no the state desired. The crown, while it contemplates the existence of separate kingdoms with constitutional satisfactions, claims rights which are in the interest of the whole Empire, as well as of the individual States. Great stress is laid on the enforcement of, and obedience to, the laws. The government will accede to the wishes of Galicia, in so far as they are compatible with the general welfare Empire. Measures are promised which will render the Reichsrath a completely representative body. Bills to reform the election laws, the judicial and landwehr system, and to improve the pecuniary condition of government officials and the poorer clergy will be submitted. The compulsory settlement of the educational system is recommended. Regret is expressed at the fact that a portion of the Empire remains unrepresented in the Reichsrath, where alone the attainment of an understanding is possible. The Emperor closes by saying that the material and material wants of the country. The Emperor closes by declaring that Austria is weary of international conflicts, and desires peace and order. The times were never more prosperous. The aspect of Europe, and foreign relations of the Empire, are favorable for the maintenance of peace and the unification of Austria.

The lower house of the Reichsrath to-day elected Herr Hopfen President, and Herr Vendulich and Groez Vice Presidents.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The *Mot d' Ordre* is authority for the report that the Prince de Joinville is about to resign his seat in the Assembly to strengthen the position of the Duke d'Aumale.

Thiers gives a state dinner on Saturday, in honor of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil.

In the National Assembly to-day President Thiers insisted that the committee who have under consideration the proposed act allowing increased circulation to the Bank of France submit their decision to the Assembly immediately for action. He said the present circulation of the Bank was only 2,900,000 francs below the maximum amount now allowed by law, and threatened that the committee should bear the responsibility of delay in affording relief to the French people from scarcity of circulating medium. The committee, spurred by Thiers' threat, finally, though unwillingly, promised to submit the report to-morrow morning.

Paris papers assert that Bismarck is seeking a pretext for the reoccupation of the evacuated French Provinces.

Japan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A Yeddo, Japan, letter to the *Herald*, gives an account of the audience of Admiral Rogers and other American naval officers, in company with Colonel Capron and Minister Delong, with the Mikado there. They were finely entertained.

A Japanese mission of five dignitaries was to leave for the United States on the 22d of December, to consult our government relative to a revision of the treaty. Mr. Delong was to leave at the same time, on the same mission.

Portugal.

LISBON, Dec. 28.—The German squadron, bound for Rio Janeiro, to settle the difficulty between Brazil and Germany, is hourly expected to appear off the mouth of the Tagus.

Switzerland.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Advices from Geneva, Switzerland, state that the police there recently captured the firm of Berthey & Co., who were running a so-called National Bank, but really was a counterfeiting concern on a large scale. Among the property seized were two thousand well-executed plates of Erie Railway bonds, one thousand shares of the city of Lyons, together with a large number of lithographic plates.

Italy.

ROME, Dec. 28.—A royal decree has been issued, carrying into effect the commercial treaty recently concluded between Italy and the United States.

ROME, Dec. 28.—Several Italian Archbishops and Bishops waited on the King of Italy on Christmas, and presented the congratulations of the season.

Africa.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A Cairo, Egypt, letter, of Dec. 1, mentions a report current there that Sir Samuel Baker, and one of his men named Mill, who were exploring Central Africa, and the Sources of the Nile, had died of starvation. One report states that his men mutinied and shot Baker. Another report states that only Baker and his wife were left of the expedition.

Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Marshal Concha is reported to have been appointed Governor.

There is a rumor that Seneca Roberts will be replaced at Washington by Admiral Pala De Barnabe, who was recently in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

ILLINOIS.

Worthless Canal Scrips and Checks—Appointment by the Governor—Pork Packers at Springfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 28.—Two or three parties from Ohio have been interviewing the State officers for the past few days, for the purpose of ascertaining if there is any chance of the State cashing a lot of canal scrip and internal improvement checks held by them. Mr. Enoch Moore, the well-known Fund Commissioner's Clerk, as well as the State officers, have decided, after a careful consideration of the claims, that the State is in no way responsible, and ought not to pay those scrip checks, they being issued without any authority of the State by the contractors in charge of the internal improvement. Messrs. Perry, Wilson & Co., and others, simply for business convenience in making changes, the State paying them in bonds of no less denomination than $100. There are parties who have a quantity of scrip in the State Bank of Illinois, which, during the lifetime of the bank, were honored and paid from the funds deposited in said bank by the State Commissioners for that purpose; but, as the State Bank of Illinois is now a defunct institution, and its books and affairs closed and wound up, those checks are considered worthless, and the Ohio gentlemen will return to their State wiser and sadder men.

The Governor, to-day, appointed and commissioned John Overly Director of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, vice P. Holliday, resigned.

Pork packers are very busy. The prices now paid are $6.75 to $6.90 and $4.25. The demand is fully up to the supply.

Fire at Morris, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Dec. 28.—Fire broke out this morning at 4 o'clock in the saloon of Patrick Divine, consuming that building, the store and grocery of Thomas Keon, and the dwelling of Mrs. Empey and partially the store of Mrs. Smith. The wind and partially the thermometer standing 6 degrees low hitherto, the thermometer standing 6 degrees below zero, making it almost impossible for the steam engines to work. The losses are about as follows: Anderson's store, $6,000; insured for $1,800 in the Ætna of Cincinnati; the stock of Thomas Keon, the building of J. M. Cook, stock of Messrs. of Patrick Divine, the dwelling of Mrs. of Patrick Divine, the dwelling of Mrs. Smith has no insurance. Mrs. Smith had an insurance of $2,000 in the Ætna. Her loss was small.

Telegraphic Summary.

James H. Hackett, the veteran actor, died at his residence, at Jamaica, Long Island, on Wednesday night, aged 72.

—The condition of Jesse K. Grant is much improved, and he is now considered out of danger.

—The steam frigate Chattanooga, lying in the Mississippi at Lorgen Island, sprung a leak and sunk. It is supposed she was cut through by the ice.

—A fire in Quebec, yesterday, destroyed Gray & Co.'s dry goods store, the Russell House, and

WASHINGTON

Precedents Quoted in Defence of Ex-Minister Catacazy's Course.

The Republican National Convention to be Held in Philadelphia.

Attorney General Williams to Continue the Ku-Klux Prosecutions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Bowen, who is now here, is loud in his denunciation of certain State officials in South Carolina. He says that the reason the impeachment of the Governor did not succeed is that the Speaker ruled entirely in the interest of the non-impeachers, and in such manner as to make it impossible to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote; also, that Scott caused stories to be circulated among ignorant colored members of the Legislature that those who voted in favor of impeachment should not receive their Legislative pay. Bowen says that it cost the State officials $100,000 to buy up the Legislature, and that it will cost them a great deal more before the Governor is through with them. On the 8th of January he intends to prepare new articles of impeachment, and if these again fail, to continue until he is finally successful. His statements as to corruption in political circles in that State more than corroborate all that has been heretofore published.

HARLAN.

Harlan has written a letter from Iowa setting forth that his re-election is beyond all question. He enclosed a list of eighty-five members of the Legislature who have pledged themselves to vote for him, which is two more than is necessary to elect. The letter is written to William Penn Clarke. Iowa men here chuckle over the letter as a transparent game of bluff.

CATACAZY'S OFFENCE.

The friends of M. Catacazy, in answer to the charge that he had improperly attempted to influence the Treaty of Washington, have called attention to the fact that when Mr. Case was abroad, as American Minister, he wrote pamphlets against the treaty of the European powers concerning the right of search, and otherwise interested himself openly to defeat it.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It is stated here that Philadelphia has been agreed upon by the National Executive Committee as the place to hold the next Republican Convention. St. Louis and Cincinnati are not considered favorable points on account of their deficiency in hotel accommodations. Chicago would have been the place selected but for the late conflagration.

The *Chronicle* announces this morning that Mr. Akerman's successor will not be less zealous than Akerman in prosecuting the Ku-Klux, and that there will be no abatement of energy on the part of the government in the matter.

[To the Associated Press.]

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Brigham Young, Trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, has brought a case before the United States Supreme Court which involves a claim to the amount rendered against the Deseret Irrigating Company, judgment being for something over $10,000. The suit was based on the allegation that Young constituted the Deseret Irrigating Company, and that the debt of that concern was his own. The court overruled the demurrer, and admitted the testimony of the company's indebtedness to plaintiff without first requiring Young's connection with the same to be shown. The cause is just put on the docket, and is not likely to be heard for two or three years. The name of plaintiff in error is William S. Godbe.

CENSUS REPORT.

Copies of General Walker's report on the ninth census, including the preface and the population volume of statistics, have been mailed to many of the prominent newspapers of the country. As the reports of the census will be published in three large octavo volumes, the Superintendent recommends that that a compendium of the census in octavo form be authorized for popular distribution.

PACIFIC COAST.

Heavy Yield of Silver Mining in Arizona—The Apache Murders at Camp Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Despatches from Tucson, Arizona, say that the Final silver mines are assaying enormously rich.

The trial of 107 citizens and Indians for killing Apaches at Camp Grant developed the facts that the Indians were upon their reservation, and, although fed by the Government, were engaged in direct hostilities against settlers. A verdict of acquittal is fully expected. Advices from the Camalanza reservation represent depredations, committed by Indians direct from the reservation, frequent.

A Tremendous Rain-Storm—Overflows and Damage to Railroads, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The city was visited by a dreadful storm on Sunday night. All the roads between San Francisco, San Jose, and Sacramento are washed away in various places. The town of Gilroy is flooded. Overflows are apprehended at San Jose and Stockton. Steamboats give the only means of conveyance. There has not been a storm of similar severity in the past ten years. The Storm of Sunday night abated considerably on Monday morning. The San Francisco and San Jose Railroads have now resumed connections. Several days will be required to repair the Western Pacific and Pacific overland roads. Business has been interrupted on the latter east of Sacramento by the storm.

WISCONSIN.

Riot at Fort Howard—New Railroad Partly Opened.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 27.—On Saturday afternoon, a gang of a dozen powdrins, employed in Minnerd's lumber mill, at Fort Howard, created a riot, and assaulted and maltreated citizens of that place in a most dastardly manner, and were arrested. They are now in jail, awaiting examination on the 30 of January.

The first section—40 miles—of the new Green Bay & Lake Shore Railroad, was formally opened by an excursion of citizens of this place to New London, on Christmas Day. This road, when finished, will unite Green Bay with the Mississippi River, passing through and opening up a now much neglected part of Northern Wisconsin.

Ku-Klux Sentences.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 28.—In the United States Court, this morning, John S. Miller was found guilty. Judge Bond announced the decision of the Court overruling Stanberry's motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment. All the defendants so far convicted, and who have pleaded guilty, have been sentenced. The following is the sentence: John S. Miller, five years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000; Sheriff Hezekiah William Montgomery, Private Thomas Shearer, Hugh Farrel, R. H. Mitchell, five years' imprisonment; Shearer, William Shearer, and James R. Shearer, each eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of $500; Dr. Joseph T. Whitesides, one year's imprisonment and a fine of $100; John W. Mills, three months' imprisonment and a fine of $250.

HOW HE FELL FROM GRAC

The Descent of a Clergyman to a Drunkard, Thief, and Gambler.

Reverend Mr. Rine Rises to Explain—The First Drink Did It.

The Story of a Wandering Sheep, as Told by Himself.

In our yesterday's issue was given some account of the arrest and incarceration of a Methodist clergyman named Rine, formerly of Pittsburgh, for alleged larceny. The circumstances were given in detail. Mr. Rine was confined night before last in the Union Street Station House, and yesterday morning brought before Justice Scully. The evidence adduced added little to the stock of information in regard to the crime already laid before the public. Only two witnesses were called. Ira Beaver testified that he was an agent for C. M. Hoffmanick, and lived at Quincy. Last Tuesday night he left that city to come to Chicago by rail, occupying a berth in a sleeping car. He had with him a valise, containing a few necessary articles, in the bottom of which was a long pocketbook, filled with farmers' notes—of no use to the aggregate value of $5,000. This he put in his berth. He arrived in due time at Chicago, and went to his hotel, not opening the valise until he arrived there. The pocketbook was missing, although he was certain that it was in the bottom of his valise when he went to sleep. He could not identify the prisoner.

A LOSING GAME.

Charles Waterman is an "assistant" at a faro bank on Madison street, where he made the acquaintance of the prisoner on Monday night. The prisoner said he was unlucky, and asked witness to play for him, the prisoner furnishing the money. He played first $5, and then increased the stakes until $30 had been expended. Then the prisoner asked him to accompany him to his room at the Grand Hotel to get more. Arrived there, he opened him the pocketbook, and told him that he had several thousand dollars in notes and wanted some one to help him get rid of. Witness told him he did not care to embark in any speculation of that kind. The two came back and lost the rest of the money at the table. Nothing more is contained other details, but these are the most important.

NO OTHER TESTIMONY

was adduced. Mr. Bowen, the first reported Rine at the police station, and at whose house he is said to have tried to raise money on a worthless note, testified briefly. The examination being still unfinished, her testimony was deemed unimportant.

THE BAIL.

The Court thought the evidence sufficient to warrant a detention, and fixed the bail at $1,000, a really small amount when the sum involved in the larceny is considered. Mr. Rine was committed to the jail to await further proceedings in the case. His friends in Pittsburgh and vicinity were communicated with. The Methodist clergy of this city at once interested themselves in the case, and Dr. Reid, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, offered to see him at the jail, desiring that justice might be tempered with mercy.

AN INTERVIEW.

As he made no statement to the court, a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called upon him at the jail, in order to give him the chance of a public hearing.

THE PRISONER'S PRESENCE.

Mr. Rine is a fine-looking man of 37 years of age, straight and supple of figure, and with a pale, intellectual countenance. He was dressed in perfect taste—a fine black broadcloth coat, pants, black frock coat, and black silk velvet waistcoat. His linen was scrupulously clean, and his entire person showed habitual neatness. His cell is in one of the darkest corridors of the jail, in which the poverty of the inmates is the most striking. The prevailing darkness is worse than Cimmerian. The interview was carried on by the light of a candle which a prisoner passed in bottle, placed in the transverse bar of the grated door of the cell. The reporter looked on the prisoner through his dungeon grating, and found a very willing subject. He said that he was glad to talk about his case, as it had been a little misrepresented. We tell his story as he told it:

HIS STORY.

Mr. Rine said that he was a minister of the Gospel in the Protestant Episcopal Methodist Church. He had been a pastor of one of its churches in Pittsburgh for a space of three years. He had been ordained over two years. He was not yet fully in wholly satisfied. Of late years, I will send all that leaves, but only some of those—I very important sessions laws of the State of Illinois, which I expect the publication of a Digest before many months, which will perfect the whole body of the statutes of the State. The following is a list of attending surgeons and physicians: Surgeons, Drs. Beebe and Woodruff; physicians, Drs. Dunham, Evans, Hayes, Small, and Wood ward.

An Icy Voyage.

The schooner Falchion, Captain F. Rhoney, from Pere Marquette, had eleven days out, struck ice off Milwaukee, and plowed through more ice all the way, eighty-six miles, cutting her planks clear through. Bedding, guns, etc., were shoved into the hatches, and the schooner arrived at the north pier yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. She was towed to Clark street bridge by the tug Geo. B. McClellan, but finally sunk. She died game, and deserves credit for her pinchy fight with the ice fiend.

Typographical Errors.

In the account of the adventures and arrest of the Rev. D. D. K. Rine, in Section, it was written that that excellent pastor was robbed of $21 in a gambling hell, No. 13 West Madison. It was No. 13, a most notorious place. The printers were responsible for the error.

—A similar typographical error was made in reporting No. 90 Madison street as a gambling hell, kept by Benjamin Burnham. It should have been No. 97.

Miscellaneous.

Kate Boyd, who formerly worked at No. 269 State street, had been missing since the fire. Any information concerning her will be gladly received by her parents at Mendota, Illinois. Address Michael Boyd.

—The *American Register* (Paris) of the 9th inst.

The officers only relicensed heredity his intention to do his duty in the premises. He was then asked where he should go to obtain a warrant, he was referred to some Aldermen whose names he did not remember. An appeal was afterwards made to

ALDERMAN DIXON,

of the Second Ward, who, interesting himself in the matter, but without definite result. This is about all that transpired until the arrest, with the exception of the night on Dearborn street.

While wandering about the city on some day, the date of which was so more definitely fixed in his mind than various other events connected with this strange experience, Mr. Rine entered a saloon near the Globe Theatre. Here he drank several times, the mixtures being of very considerable strength. Being

CONSIDERABLY STIMULATED

and having no money for more, he began inspecting the pictures that profusely adorned the walls. They were of the usual bar-room kind, rather suited for the bachelor of a Dime Museum than a place of public resort. He was rather amused by the display of so much Oriental loveliness, and a brief conversation with the barkeeper intervened, which ended in that gentleman's directing him to the mansion of Miss May Brown, which was adjacent. No sooner had he received this direction than he turned on his heel, and, inside of the short distance between the saloon and that distinguished domicile of dwelling, mounted the steps, and pulled the bell vigorously. A lady from the interior quietly answered the summons. "I wish to see Miss May Brown," said Mr. Rine. "I am she," said the certainly dressed female, who had condescended for once to be her own servant, and receive a caller at the door. He told her that he

WISHED TO REST AWHILE,

and, entering the parlor, and displaying the pocketbook, and asked her if she knew the person in whose favor the notes were drawn. She says that he also exhibited a Brown County bond for $500, and asked her to loan him $200 on it. The bond, which is now in the hands of the police, is blank, and its presentation to an intelligent person with a view to raising money upon it as collateral, would be a mere display of drunkenness or insanity. He left without any more intimate acquaintance with the members of Miss Brown's household. He affirms that this was his first visit to a place of that character.

HIS HISTORY.

Mr. Rine was born in Perrysville, Western Pennsylvania, and educated at Madison College, Uniontown. He has been a clergyman for twelve years. He is married, and has been for several years, and has a wife still living, but from whom he attributes his present difficulty entirely to ardent spirits. He declares that he was quite sober from the time of his first drunk in Quincy until the time of his arrest. In regard to the more equivocal things in his conduct he institutes to be restored. He says a ruin him because he "succeeded."

The future of Mr. Rine will probably depend very much upon the feeling which he shows upon record up to the time of the dethelition from duty.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Landlords and Tenant.

Mr. Thompson, proprietor of the Thompson Block, on the corner of Sangamon and Madison streets, brought suit against Dr. S. J. Bluthardt, a tenant, occupying 26'—the corner house of the block. The case was tried yesterday morning before Justice Boyden. It appeared in evidence that before the block was finished Dr. Bluthardt engaged the corner store of the block, and took a lease thereof. Everything is ready for the present time. Just after the fire Mr. Giles, one of the partners of the firm of Giles Bros., called upon him, stating his losses, and the necessity for an immediate resumption of business, requested Dr. Bluthardt to rent him part of his premises. Reluctant to crowd himself any more than he was compelled to, Dr. Bluthardt declined, but as the request of Mr. Giles, one of the same had been reserved with marked success at the East, and Mrs. L. will doubtless receive a cordial welcome and a full bottle of the nectar of our State.

The nuptials of Miss Etta B., daughter of Rev. J. C. Ransom, to Frederick Fay, of the firm of Fay, Gordon Corwith, M'f'g. & Jobbers in Boots and Shoes, of Chicago, and E. F. Stearns, usher in the college at Beaver Dam, were celebrated last Thursday evening, the residence of the bride's father in the presence of two or two of the friends of the University and its worthy chief—a most brilliant assemblage.

—The following names were omitted from the list of the Alexis Reception Committee, published in yesterday's issue: General Alexis, General Western Union Telegraph Company; General P. A. Eastman, Postmaster; L. H. McCrea, Superintendent of Telegraph, C. R. I. & P. R. R.; Dr. J. Preston, J. L. Hancock, Chas. Randolph, W. F. Egan, Master of Trade; S. S. Hayes, Thos. Hoyne, W. F. Coolbaugh, Potter Palmer, H. H. McCormick, Jr., Cornelius Vollen, and E. F. Sampson.

—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of John Jamieson, an old man living somewhere. His sudden death at 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, induced the inquest, but a post-mortem showed that he died from a rupture of the left auricle of the heart. He was 68 years of age and leaves a wife and two children in Philadelphia.

FIRE ON THE NORTH SIDE.

Partial Destruction of the Excelsior Mattress Factory.

The portion of the North Division known as Goose Island was threatened, yesterday afternoon, with a conflagration of considerable magnitude, but the promptitude of the firemen saved it. The experiences of the morning will investigation and the stimulus received a few weeks ago resulted in bringing about a better state of things than appeared to exist before.

An alarm was sounded about 3 o'clock, caused by fire breaking out in the two-story frame building on Goose Island, known as the Northwestern Excelsior Mattress Factory, owned by Messrs. W. L. Church & Son. The fire is said to have originated from friction of the machinery, and was communicated therefrom to a quantity of shavings in the building. The inflammable nature of the material was such that in a few minutes after the discovery the fire threatened to consume not only the whole stock, but the adjacent structures also, the engines dying to a distance. As it was, the damage done was considerable, and will not be less than $10,000. There is the insurance of $5,000 on the stock, and the loss falls directly upon the owners.

As an instance of the need of a thorough reorganization of the Police Department, the circumstances connected with this fire are of great value. A messenger was sent for the police early afternoon and left in the Western Avenue Station, and there it probably is still lying. Orders have been repeatedly issued from headquarters to have fire and police reports sent over immediately. In this instance, no report was made over the wires, and the delay must, in such case at the Central. This utter defiance of orders and negligence of duty is but a sample of the undisciplined condition of the police force in the North Division, and the incompetence of the Captain of that district. In the absence of any telegraphic communication, no lines connecting that side of the river with any other, the orders have to be sent by messenger, and the time thus occupied, and necessarily so, as any one can see. The dereliction of the officers in charge, however, is inexcusable. The public, he it known, will have no confidence in the present Police Commissioners, may be certain that this demoralizing state of affairs is but temporary.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Regular Meeting of the Board—Resignations and Appointments of Firemen.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon in the Board room. President Colvin in the chair. Commissioners Behan, Sheridan, and Chadwick were also present.

A communication from R. A. Williams, Fire Marshal, asking a fortnight's furlough for J. Hansen, driver of Hook & Ladder No. 2, was received, and laid on the table.

The resignation of Andrew Coffey, fireman of the steamer Long John, was received and accepted.

Olaf C. Johnson, having served his required 60 days' probation on the steamer Winnebago, was assigned to the regular service of the department.

An application from one W. H. Sloan, offering to furnish gratuitously all the desired information relative to Gerodette Jones, on account of that person's appeal case, and a special policeman, was received.

An offer from Daniel R. Shipman to place a fire alarm telegraph box on his establishment, corner of Fifteenth and Burnside streets, was accepted, conditionally that it be placed in a more prominent situation, and made accessible to the general public.

The board received a communication from John L. Hunt, builder of hook and ladder trucks in Richmond, Ind., with plans and specifications for the same. The other business, the case concerning the pattern used by the Chicago department superior to that of Mr. Hunt.

A fire alarm from box 219 and the board adjourned in a hurry.

—Three car loads of Japanese and Chinese silks valued at two million of dollars, were sent East from San Francisco, on Tuesday. One hundred and eighty tons of Chinese and Japanese teas were forwarded to New York, overland, yesterday.

FURS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Hess & Gossage),

FURS

At greatly reduced prices to close remaining stock.

"BARGAINS" will be offered in Seal, Astrachan, and Alaska Sable, during this and ensuing week, at

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1858.)

THE National Bank Note Company OF CHICAGO.

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraves and Prints

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIALTY GUARDS, derived by the Company, and PATENTED SUBSERVIENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERING PLATES.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, A. F. & A. M. Special Communication this (Friday) evening, at the corner of North Clark and Diversey-sts., for installation of officers elect. A full attendance requested, and visitors cordially invited. L. J. DEERE, W. M.

Knights of Pythias.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 9, K. of P.—Every member of above Lodge is hereby ordered to report at Hall, 6 West Lake-st., this evening, at half-past 7, sharp. Per order of W. C. CHAS. ISNER, R. & C. S.

PAINTING.

BARRY & CUSHING,

House & Sign Painting,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS,

Have returned to their old stand,

145 STATE-ST., NEAR MADISON.

S. S. BARRY, } BARRY & CUSHING.
C. A. CUSHING, }
GEORGE BARRY, }

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PERFECT

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The following choice works we have this season selected and put up in elegant style for the use of the best grade of customers. Modern novel books. They are wonderful for beauty, and no books ordinarily compare for the trade and parties with them in its use and durability:

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THE SAME, 2 vol. red crushed levant morocco extra, gilt edge, 2) very beautiful. $150.00.

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LONGFELLOW'S WORKS, Household and Fireside, 7 vols. half Turkey morocco extra, gilt tops, edges uncut, $45.00.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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REMEMBER,

OUR OLD STAND BEFORE THE FIRE.

(Cut this out and preserve it for reference.)

JANUARY 1, 1872.

To Sewing Women.

The Ladies' Relief and Aid Association of the Fifth District is prepared to furnish work to that class of sewing women who have families, or are otherwise deterred from going out to work. Any such seeking employment, and being endorsed by some lady of the Association, on bringing their endorsement to the office, will be supplied at the headquarters of the association, 74 Twenty-fourth-st., any day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. We would also solicit sewing from families, and will insure satisfactory work, as all garments entrusted to our hands will be thoroughly inspected.

We have also added to this an Employment Bureau for servant girls, so that ladies and servants, upon applying at the office of the Association, will obtain the provide for.

MRS. O. B. MARSH, President.

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Office of the Mercantile Agency,

393 WABASH-AV.,

Chicago, Dec. 28, 1871.

Subscribers to our Western Reference Book, who are much in need of a copy of our Edition for January, 1872, can obtain the same on application at above; a few volumes having been sent in specially for this purpose.

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HOTELS.

NEW HOTEL!

The UNION PARK HOTEL, 521 West Madison-st., will be opened to the public January 1, 1872. Very house and furniture complete. Madison-st. cars and omnibuses pass the door every 5 minutes. Terms, $2.50 per day. HES. H. S. HOUGH & CO., Prop'rs.

VIENNA.

Minnie Hauck's Entertainment in Behalf of the Chicago Sufferers.

Sunday in the Austrian Capital—How Travelling Americans Observe the Sabbath.

Rubinstein, the Pianist—His Engagement for the United States—Musical Feat.

A Chicago Pianist Abroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Austria, Nov. 21.

The long silence which, owing to my overworked and weakened eyes, I have been obliged to observe for several months past, would have remained even now unbroken had not a high sense of duty impelled me to note down and make public the generous efforts of a young American girl in behalf of our once beautiful, but now devastated Chicago. When the startling news of that unheard-of calamity, while being carried on the wings of lightning to all parts of the world, reached this gay metropolis of the Austrian Empire, the expressions of deep-felt sympathy were, probably, as spontaneous and general among the populace here as in London or any city on the Continent. It is true that many who thus sympathized with the stricken-down city had but a slim knowledge of its geographical position, and much less of its commercial importance; but its appalling fate and heroic endurance and energy touched the heart of the unlettered as much as the one of the man of science and commerce. The fiery spectacle of the Far West, so vividly described in the telegraphic columns of the English papers and recopied here, has, it is true, touched the sympathetic chords of this amusement-loving people; but, as soon as the curtain fell,—that is, as soon as the papers began to say less, or nothing at all, about the sad subject,—their thoughts were turned again into their ordinary channels of enjoyment-seeking and life-enjoying. This would have been quite the proper course to pursue, had liberality played the handmaid to their spontaneous outburst of sympathy, and loosened the purse-strings at least of those that were able to give. But no! Vienna—Imperial Vienna—did not come up to the rescue, as we first thought it would. Gladly as we would do her honor we are compelled to say that her munificence toward a bereaved sister-city, was represented only by individual exceptions. All that has been done and collected here in behalf of Chicago was done, with some few very honorable exceptions, by Americans and through American instrumentality. Both Mr. Jay, our American Ambassador, and General Post, were indefatigable in their efforts to increase the subscription list; but you will acknowledge that it is a very unsavory business for an Ambassador or Consul to take the initiative in a begging business which is being carried on in behalf of his countrymen. Still, they did the best they could.

MISS MINNIE HAUCK.

Without wishing, however, to detract the least from their well-deserved merits, I must put at the head of the list of both American and German donors, in the city of Vienna, our young and gifted American *prima donna*, Miss Minnie Hauck. Let Chicago write on her portals, in golden letters, the name of "Minnie," for I never saw more self-sacrifice and energy displayed in behalf of charity than this young girl, barely out of her teens, did in behalf of her unfortunate countrymen and women. Hardly had the sun closed the day on which the news of the disaster reached her ear, when, impelled by that spontaneous feeling which, by some supernatural communicative power, seemed to have invaded the hearts of all Americans without regard to locality, she determined to organize a benefit performance for the sufferers by the fire. Only those who are conversant with the difficulties which beset all benefit performances here, can appreciate the obstacles which Miss Hauck had to overcome. She, however, with the pluck of a true American girl, set herself to work, and, after several weeks of hard labor, succeeded admirably in carrying out her cherished plan. It took her fully two weeks of running and begging before she could get the permission of the Director of the Grand Opera House, as you must remember she is permanently engaged there to sing as *prima donna*. After getting the coveted permission, it took her two weeks more before she could get a theatre. She personally arranged and superintended everything, and the successful result proves her equally as good a manager as she is an artist. The performance took place on the 19th instant, at noon, in the Carl Theatre. Notwithstanding that the usual prices for seats and boxes were doubled for the occasion, the house was well filled. The boxes sold for 50 florins, and even some seats sold as high as 50 gulden—about $25. The receipts were nearly 4,000 gulden; but, of this sum, the manageress had to pay out a great share for expenses, some of them shamefully exorbitant. To give you an idea of the impositions that were practiced upon this young girl, who gave nearly four weeks' time up to this work of charity, I will mention a few of the many cases.

After having had the Carl Theatre promised for the performance for the rental of 400 gulden, she was compelled, on the eve of the performance, by the proprietor of the said theatre, to obligate herself to pay 700 gulden. This is case number one, in which, an unfeeling theatre-*impressario* robbed 300 gulden from the fund of charity. The next case is this: Through influential friends, she effected the permission of the Imperial Theatre management that some of its best and leading members should take part in the performance of a little farce, which was also the property of the said Imperial Theatre; but again, on the eve of the performance, she was compelled to sign a promise to pay 5 per cent. of the gross receipts, whatever they might be, to the "Schroeder Verein," a society composed of members of the theatrical profession, which has, or rather takes, the right to exact the above percentage from the receipts of all charitable performances, whenever any of its members take part in the same. I will not weary you with the enumeration of any of the minor, though numerous, sharp practices with which the managerial path of the American *prima donna* was made rugged. But all these difficulties and untoward circumstances tended only to bring out in stronger delineation her own merit as an artist and an American, worthy of the admiration and thanks of her unfortunate countrymen in Chicago. Not only was the enterprise financially a success, as far as the receipts were concerned, but, in an artistic point of view, Miss Hauck achieved a triumphant success. She chose the charming little operetta of "La Belle Galathee," by Suppe, for the piece in which to make her own appearance, with the gratuitous assistance of Mr. Charles Adams, an American-born tenor, who is now permanently engaged at the Imperial Opera House, Miss Gindele, and Mr. Treuman. The press of this morning speak in high praise of the performance, and especially eulogize Miss Hauck for her remarkable singing of the "Galathee." In the little farce, "*Zu Schon*," there took part Messrs. Sonnenthal and Arnsberg and Miss Gabillon and Mrs. Benedic, all from the Burg Theatre. I mention their names because they all gave their services gratuitously, as well as the ballet corps of the Opera House, with Wildhack, Mauthner, Scholz, Jackson, Minnoc, Obaper, and Carron in the leading parts. Should their varying fortune ever bring any of these above named artists to Chicago I feel confident that the bread which they cast on the waters of charity on the 19th inst., on the shores of the Danube, will come back to them ten-fold in the resurrected seaside city of the Far West.

SUNDAY IN VIENNA.

As the performance took place on a Sunday, there were not many Americans present, although many had bought their seats. Among the many Americanisms which are brought over by American travellers in Europe, none are so scrupulously preserved as the attending of Divine service on Sunday, and the abstaining from public amusements on that day. I do not wish to imply by this that there are not many Americans here, especially among the young, who "In Rome do as the Romans do;" but the staid old families of New England, New York, and of the Quaker City, as well as cities of the West, almost as strictly observe the Sabbath while travelling in Europe as if they were at home and surrounded by all the outward tokens of a holy observance of the Lord's Day. Here, in Continental Europe, especially in Catholic Austria, the Sunday has not the same significance as with us. The Lord's Day here is looked forward to, by the masses of the people, with feelings akin to those of the schoolboy looking forward to a holiday. All kinds of work go on uninterruptedly until noon. All retail stores are open for trade, the same as on any other day. The market places are filled with busy venders and buyers of everything in the provision, grain, and fruit lines. A Sunday forenoon is not distinguishable here from any other forenoon. It is true that the churches are all thrown open, and that a few more people, mostly curiosity-seekers, are seen streaming in and out; but this is also a usual sight during week days. In the afternoon, however, work ceases as if by common consent, and everybody seeks to spend the rest of the day in recreation, and amusement, according to his or her tastes and means. All places of amusement, from the Grand Opera House down to Sperl's,—the latter the *Mabille* of Vienna,—are crowded to suffocation on Sunday night.

RUBINSTEIN.

Speaking of amusements, I am led to a subject which may interest your readers to learn, namely: the engagement by J. Grau of Anton Rubinstein, one of the greatest living musicians and pianists, for a concert tour in the United States during the coming season of 1872-'73. Mr. Grau is now here completing his concert company for that season, which promises to be an extraordinary one in point of counting among its members acknowledged stars of the first magnitude. Henry Winiawsky, the composer of Joachein, is to be the violinist; while Piati, the greatest of violoncellists, will add strength to the combination by his wonderful performance on that mellow-toned instrument. In the vocal line, either Murska—who, by the way, is now singing here star roles—or Paulina Lucca will probably be secured. But, of course, above all, the attraction will be Rubinstein, whose wonderful execution on the piano is fully equal to that of the great Liszt. The other day, I had the pleasure of attending the concert of the "Wiener Musikfreunde,"—one of the more important musical societies in Europe as regards the musical abilities and talents of its members. Rubinstein has been elected the honorary President of this society, and its leader during the concerts. The just mentioned concert, the programme consisting of three numbers—Handel's "Anthem Nos. 1 and 4," for double choir and orchestra, Beethoven's "Eroica," and Mendelssohn's "Psalm 114," for double choir and orchestra—was led through by the newly-inaugurated Kappellmeister Rubinstein, without his even opening the score of any of the pieces that were lying on the stand before him. The astonishment which this musical feat created was general, for it reminded one of Morphy's or Paulsen's blindfold chess-playing, only with the difference that the musical blind-fold leading was the most difficult of the two, inasmuch as the leader had to remember the score of at least a hundred musicians in the orchestra, and of over a hundred and fifty in the choir.

MISS ROSALIE MAGNUSSON.

It may not be amiss here to mention that the last arrival in Vienna direct from Chicago is that of Miss Rosalie Magnusson, well known in Chicago musical circles as a promising pianiste. Miss Magnusson has come here to perfect herself in the art she has chosen to pursue professionally, as a concert player. Several of the leading musicians, among them Anton Rubinstein, have promised to do everything in their power to aid her in her undertaking. So you see that commercial, pork-packing, grain-elevating and rebuilding-busy Chicago has its representative in the musical circles of the Resickuzstadt. Miss Magnusson had lost by the late fire her home and piano, and went herself through the ordeal of those dreary first days after the conflagration; but, with Spartan pluck, she started on her journey to carry out her cherished plan. Who shall say that the women of our day—at least some of them—are not as heroic as in the days of the Roman matrons?

GYULA.

BUTLER.

The General Visits Cape Cod and Discourses on the Washington Treaty.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 28.—General Butler delivered an address here this evening on the fishing interests as affected by the Treaty of Washington. He said that England from 1864 to the present time had protected and aided her colonies to the detriment of American interests. The rights to the fisheries were ours because our fathers took them from the enemy for their country. The General criticised sharply the conduct of England during the war, and arraigned the conduct of the Canadian authorities as inimical to the United States. He said the reason the treaty was made was because of *fear* of war with England. The reason of this *fear* was that everybody held a large quantity of bonds in the United States, and in case of war they would go down, and there is nothing so cowardly as half a million of capital, except a million. After ridiculing the idea of war with England, General Butler said the Washington Treaty, with the sense of wrong and injury it would bring upon the people, was more likely to produce a war within ten years than any other question. Nobody knows," continued the General, "what this truly is. It has not been published anywhere that I know of, except that newspaper correspondents stole a portion of it and published it to the world, and they fell to discussing with a great deal more eagerness the question whether correspondents had the right to steal it than the question of what its provisions were."

MINNESOTA.

Small-Pox Excitement—The St. Anthony Falls Improvement—Railroad Accidents—Delayed Trains.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—There is considerable excitement at St. Paul about the small-pox, where there are eight cases, and one case is reported in Minneapolis, one lady having died.

The difficulty is settled between the citizens who subscribed for the protection of the Falls $100,000 and the St. Anthony Water Power Company. The deed has been signed, and the bonds given for printing at 12 per cent.

A train ran off the Sioux City Railroad, on Monday, near Belle Plain, but nobody hurt.

A wood train ran on to a broken rail, on Wednesday, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroads, four miles west of Minneapolis. The locomotive and eight cars were badly wrecked. Twenty men were in the caboose, but not hurt. Conductor Richards was injured in the hand slightly.

The trains on all the roads are delayed by the severity of the weather.

INDIANA.

State Politics—Indianapolis Fire Statistics.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—There is beginning to be considerable interest felt in the Republican State Convention, which meets in this city on the 22d of February. The contest for the gubernatorial nomination now appears to be between General Ben. Harrison and General Tom Browne. Both gentlemen refuse to take any interest personally in the matter, but say, if the Republican party desire that they shall become their candidate, and will nominate them without any act of their own, they will accept, and make the best fight they can for the ticket. The is a large number of candidates mentioned for the other offices, but none of anything more than local repute.

There were but thirty-five fires in the city during the year. The losses amount to $49,500, $34,100 of which was covered by insurance.

Meteorological.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—The thermometer indicated 27 degrees below zero on Wednesday, and 12 degrees above this morning, with excellent sleighing.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Dec. 28.—The snow is about 24 inches deep on the level, and more falling. The mercury, this morning, was 20 degrees below.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 28.—The weather here for the last few days has been extremely cold, the thermometer ranging from 5 degrees to 20 degrees below zero.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Dec. 28.—At 10 o'clock last evening the thermometer was 18 degrees below zero; at 6 o'clock this morning, at zero.

MADISON, Dec. 28.—Yesterday was steadily and severely cold, opening and closing with the mercury fourteen degrees below zero. It is warmer to-day, with slight snow. Yesterday and to-day the railroads were somewhat obstructed by snow drifts, and trains were behind time; very much snow on the Portage & Baraboo lines, which have no snow-fences.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Cloudy weather will probably extend very generally on Friday from the Atlantic coast to the Western plains, and the barometer will fall, with stationary or rising temperature, on this area. Southeasterly winds, with rain, on the Gulf coast, and with threatening weather in the Southern and Middle States. Southwesterly winds, backing to the South, with a rising temperature from New England to the lower lakes. The lowest barometer move eastward into Illinois, with rain to southward and snow to the northward of its path, and brisk southerly winds on Lake Michigan by Friday morning.

Destructive Fire in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 28.—One of the largest fires that ever occurred in this city has been raging since 10 o'clock. The whole square of buildings from McAlmont's corner to the Odd Fellows Building is destroyed, including the *Journal* printing office. The following houses, as far as can be ascertained at this time, are burned out: McAlmont's drug store, McGeen's, clothing, Hornbrook & Townsend, grocers, J. V. Shepherd, boots and shoes, H. Landberger, dry goods, A. Lernsell, gunsmith, Southern Express Office, Burger's saloon, Herricke's livery stable, *Journal* office, and one or two smaller offices and shops. The Odd Fellows Building is badly damaged, though it is thought it can be saved. The fire now, 11:45, is about under control. Judge Wilshire and a man named Sheets were badly hurt by falling timber. They were all frame buildings except McAlmont's drug store.

Southern Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28.—Cotton irregular; middlings, 18½c offered; 18⅝@19c asked; some sales at 18⅝c. Net receipts, 3,873 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 81,209 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings, 19c; net receipts, 1,938 bales; stock, 37,296 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 28.—Cotton steady; good middlings, 17¼@17½c; receipts, 1,876 bales; exports, coastwise, 827 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 44,778 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 28.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings, 18¼@18½c; net receipts, 1,827 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 62,923 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—In future no white horses are to be employed in the French army, they were found to be such excellent guides to the Prussians there to direct their fire. A blow to the French Wouvermans.

—A California editor, in speaking of a notorious ruffian in that State, who is supposed to have committed more murders than any other man on the Pacific Coast, says: "He has a wonderful talent for bereaving any family he does not happen to like."

—The historian four-and-twenty blackbirds who were baked in a pie have been quite thrown into the shade by 100 chickens who furnished the interior of a gigantic pasty baked last week in Bridgeport, Conn., for the fair of St. John's Church. It took four strong men to carry this monster into the hall; and it will take a great many more strong men and women and children to eat and digest it.

—The new Postmaster General of Great Britain has been for some time trying the system of making letter-carriers of small boys, who can be employed for about $2.50 per week, while the department has been paying the men $5. The consequences can well be imagined. It is no uncommon thing to find these youthful officials playing marbles on the sidewalk, or riding surreptitiously on the back springs of cabs, while the public are waiting for their letters at home.

—A Franc-tireur was executed at Lille on December 5 by sentence of a court-martial. This man had betrayed his battalion into a German ambuscade, and denounced his native village, Thin-le-Moustiers (Ardennes), to the Germans, who burned down every house in it but his own.

—A California scientist, whose head like his back must be a trifle weak, declares that he has prolonged his life by sleeping with his finger tips touching his toes, and has invented a machine to hold the body in that graceful and pleasant position. He contends that the "vital electric currents"—on the principle, we suppose, of the smoke-consuming stove—"are thus kept in even circumflow, instead of being thrown off at the extremities and wasted."

—Mr. Shanley, of Kit Carson, lost his cow recently, and, after a long search, found her in the midst of a herd of 20,000 buffaloes. The bison community had received her on terms of absolute equality, and it took three men and three swift horses to induce her to return to her pen.

—A French woman, calling herself Madame Brigham Young, has been arrested in Paris for indulging in what she called the "Utah Cancan"—a performance compared to which the Paris article is but a humdrum affair.

—A movement has been set on foot for the purpose of restoring the Strasburg Library, and an Honorary Committee formed in America, under the authority of Count Bismark-Bohlen, the German Governor of Alsace, to collect such offerings as may be made in America toward the restoration of not only one of the oldest libraries in Europe, but also one of the most ancient cradles of literature. The committee include Prof. Noah Porter, President of Yale College; Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; William Cullen Bryant, editor New York *Evening Post*; A. R. Spofford, Esq., Librarian of Congress; Edwin L. Godkin, Esq., editor of the *Nation*, and members of the prominent book publishing firms in this country. Authors are invited to present copies of their works, and publishers to send selections from their lists.

—When the last German Arctic Expedition started for the North Pole, it carried a newly invented stove, by Professor Meidinger, which would have rejoiced the heart of Count Rumford, and has proved an invaluable invention. It is of iron, having a double wall, with a space about two inches wide between the outer and inner walls, to which the air has free access above and below. The cold air being always at the bottom, and the warm ascending, it follows that all the air in the room is being constantly forced through the space between the outer and inner covering of the stove, or what is the same, is being constantly heated. The coal is put in at the top, and fills the whole inside of the stove, which is about six feet high, more or less. It is then lighted at the top and kept burning by the draught created by valves inserted both into the side walls and at the bottom of the stove. The valves opened, the greater the heat, so that the temperature can be easily regulated. The expense is a third less than that of an ordinary German stove, and the new invention, in an elegant shape, is rapidly finding its way into dwelling houses.

—A well-known citizen of Nashville discovered a negro burglar in his house, one night this week, and shot at him deliberately three times with a pistol, the negro remaining a stationary target. The shots all missed, and the negro then stopped the schutzenfest by rushing in, beating the well-meaning but nervous citizen over the head with the butt of his own pistol, after it had refused to go off. The African escaped.

—A communication in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "One of the best looking of the boys of the box on the Broadway 'bus line took me into his confidence long since. In reply to my question as to how much a driver made a day, he said: 'Well, a good driver' (meaning by this, one who is tactician enough to get fifteen or sixteen in his stage at once), 'ought to go home with from $5 to $7 in his pocket, outside of meals and tobacco; that is, when ridin's good, you know. We hain't had no ridin' to speak of since war times. Them was the times for the stamps. I've knowed the day that I've took in $25.' 'When the proprietors know very well that the drivers all 'knock down,' 'why,' said I 'don't they pay the men enough to live on?' 'Between you and me,' said he, 'if they paid us $10 a day we'd steal.'"

—The Russian Government has recently been engaged in reconstructing its army on the principle of a general conscription. The period of liability to service is to commence at 21, and to last for fifteen years. Graduates of the higher schools and universities, however, are not required to enter the army until the age of 27, and pupils of the middle schools are not drafted until the age of 22. The period of active service varies according to the degree of education. University graduates are only required to remain in the army for six months; graduates of gymnasiums and lyceums for a year, and so on down to the illiterate, who are obliged to serve for six years. The causes of exemptions are very numerous; no military service is required from only sons, artisans employing five journeymen, foremen of manufacturing establishments, clergymen of all denominations, choristers in the Russian churches, teachers, physicians, apothecaries, and veterinary surgeons. Notwithstanding these and other special exemptions, the Russian army in time of war, it is calculated, will consist of 1,653,323 men and 50,354 officers of all ranks. Of these, 32,617 officers and 1,312,543 soldiers are to be stationed in European Russia, and 4,071 officers and 163,211 men in the Caucasus. The above force will be distributed into 1,293 battalions of infantry and 280 squadrons of cavalry. The artillery will be armed with 2,574 guns. In time of peace the number of troops under arms will amount to 34,707 officers and 7[illegible],000 men.

New Year's Calls.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The happy New Year is soon to be here—the day for greeting our friends in their own home. But how shall we find them out? Would it be asking too much of you to publish on Sunday morning the present address of those who would take the trouble to send their addresses? I have hosts of friends, and would like to see them, but many of them I do not know where to find. Fix it up some way, and let us have the address of all who would be pleased to see their friends. Yours,

1872.

ANSWER: If our correspondent will send us his name, we will advertise for the address of those who desire to see him on New Year's day, and publish their names and numbers in our Sunday's issue.

J. B. Mayo & Co.,

No. 468 State street and No. 87 Madison street. Great reduction in prices in holiday jewelry. New goods just opening for New Year's. Remember the places, No. 468 State and No. 87 Madison, under Sherman House.

Hotchkin, Palmer & Co.,

No. 171 Twenty-second street, will offer their entire stock of holiday goods, preparatory to invoicing, at cost,—consisting of silks, velvets, lace collars, handkerchiefs, and fine laces of all kinds, together with an elegant stock of cloaks and fancy goods.

CHICAGO EVENING BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.

Sales 500 brls mess pork, last half January, $13.40; 1,000 brls mess pork, last half February, $13.60; 500 tierces lard, sold December, 8½c; 2 cars green hams, seller January 15, average 7½c; 2 cars green hams, seller January 15, average 7½c; 2 cars green hams, seller January 15, average 7½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Gold firm at 108⅝@108⅞. Loans, 3-32@1-16 for carrying. Clearings, $43,000,000. Bids at the Sub-Treasury were for $3,725,000, from 108 15-100 to 108 55-100, and sales $1,000,000, from 108 55-100 down to 108 42-100. The sale not being balanced by a previous purchase of bonds makes another contribution to the distress caused by the scarcity of legal-tenders.

Governments strong and higher, with a good investment demand.

Money tight during the forenoon, at 1-16@¼ per day. Late in the day it was loaned at 7 per cent. The Treasury paid $1,600,000 gold on account of the January interest; also $375,000 currency interest. The payments in redemption of 5-20 bonds were $40,000.

It is reported that Alabama and Louisiana have provided funds to pay the January interest. The Comptroller of the State of Tennessee has called upon all solvent railroads of the State to pay 4½ per cent into the sinking fund, which has been suspended since the rebellion. This will retire $400,000 in Tennessee bonds.

Stocks firm at the highest prices of the day. During the afternoon the market was quiet. The greatest improvement was in Wabash and Western Union. Rumors of further large sales of puts on Wabash are denied. A prominent operator sold a put on 15,000 shares of Erie at 31 for thirty days for 1 per cent.

State bonds firm.

Sterling, 109 1-8.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	109 1-8	Coupons, '65	113 1-2
Coupons, '62	107 3-4	Coupons, '67	113 1-2
Coupons, '64	109 1-2	10-40s	109 5-8
Coupons, '65	109 5-8	Currency 6s	114 5-8
New	114 1-4		

State bonds:

Missouri	94	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	64	N. Carolina, old	31 3-4
Tennessee, new	64	N. Carolina, new	12
Virginia, new	53 1-2		

Stocks closed:

Canton	71	N. J. C.	109
Western Union	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	91	Wabash	[illegible]
Wells & F.	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
N. Y. Central Scrip	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Mich. Cent.	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Union Pacific stock	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	U. P. bonds	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	C. P. do	[illegible]
R. I.	[illegible]		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 25@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d; No. 1 spring, 11s 3d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 6d. Corn, 31s 9d. Pork, 52s. Lard, 42s.

LONDON, Dec. 28—1:30 p. m.—Consols, 92⅛@92¼; United States 5-20s, 93.

LONDON, Dec. 28—1 p. m.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £30,000. Consols, money, 92¼; account, 92¼; American securities firmer. Bonds—'62, 92½; '65, 94; '67, 94½; 10-40s, 91½.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 28—Bonds—'62, 96¼.

PARIS, Dec. 28—Rentes, 55f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10¼d; [illegible]

sales to-day, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Red winter wheat, 11s 5d. Flour, 27@28s. Corn, 22s 9d.

Provisions—Mess pork, 52s; Beef, 74s; Cumberland middles, 41s 6d. Tallow, 45s. Cheese, 63s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Weather good, stock running light, and the market firm, but not over active. Poultry is taking the place of meats. Beeves, yesterday and to-day, 1,780; 17 cars at Communipaw, 20 at Weehawken, and 13 at One Hundredth street. Trade is very slow, but at an advance. Some 60 cwt Texans sold at 8c; poor 6 cwt Illinois, 10c; fair 7 cwt cattle, 11c; with one car 1,600 lbs, alive, at 13½c, 60 lbs per cwt; 3 cars 9 cwt Ohio at 11½@12c.

Sheep—Scarce and ½c higher; only 1,200 to-day; selling at 5c for native this; 5½c for car [illegible] Indiana; 6c for car 97-lb Canadas; and 7½c for car 109-lb fine wool Ohio.

Hogs—To-day, 4,200, and somewhat firm at 4½c for live, and 5⅛@5½c for dressed; Western milled selling at 5⅛@5½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 30 cars, making supply 163 cars, against 169 cars last week. Market brisk, prices firm; all offerings sold. Sales 49 Missouri steers, 1,273 lbs, $5.75; 30 Ohio, 1,220 lbs, $5.75; 125 Illinois, 1,105 to 1,310 lbs, $5.50@6.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; stock scarce and wanted; Western ½c better. Sales 166 Ohio sheep, 93 lbs, $5.91; 225 Canada sheep, 110 lbs, $5.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; market steady and a shade firmer. Sales at $4.35@4.60 for fair to good.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Cattle dull; we quote very best on sale at 5½@6c; first quality, 4@5¼c; medium, 3¾@5c; inferior, 3@3½c. Receipts, 914 head; sales, 795 head.

Hogs in fair demand; supply good; we quote at 6@6½c, market closing rather weak. Receipts, 7,105 head.

Sheep scarce, good, and active; poor neglected; no change in prices; fair to good, 4½@5½c; good to extra, 5½@6c; good to extra, 5¾@6½c. Receipts, 731 head.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—Hogs received at yards—860 head; at packing house, 1,301. Sales—98 head, averaging 265 lbs, at $3.72½; 60, averaging 252, at $3.80; 97, averaging 300 lbs, at $3.85. Slaughtered—850 head. Market quiet. Prices, $3.75 to $3.85. One house made some purchases at $3.90.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The dry goods market continues languid but prices are generally well maintained. The only changes to-day are an advance of half a cent per yard on Chapman's X muslins, which now sell at 13c, and Ballou 7-8 do, from 11 1-2 to 12c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.21; No. 2, $1.18½. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 40½c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 64c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 61c.

HOGS—Quiet, and held firmly, at $3.90@4.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $13.12½@13.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling upland, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and firmer; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.00@6.60; common to good, $6.25@6.65; good to choice, $6.45@7.50. White wheat extra, $7.00@7.15; extra Ohio, $6.40@7.30; St. Louis, $6.60@9.25. Rye, flour, and corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; receipts, 10,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.47@1.50; winter red Western, $1.57@1.59; amber, $1.61@1.63; white, $1.62@1.72. Rye scarce and firm; Canada, 95c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn firm; receipts, 44,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 77@78c; old, in store, 77½@78c; yellow do, 78@80c. Oats active, but unchanged; receipts, 15,000 bu.

EGGS—Weak at 34@37c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand; Rio, 19@21½. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9@9½c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans, 45@55c. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼@13½c; refined, 23@23½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $14.37@14.75; January, $14.50; February, $14.62; old mess, $13.12@13.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Dressed hogs steady at 5¾@6½c. Middles a shade firmer; short ribs, 7@7¼c; short clear, 7½c; long, 7½c; bellies, 8c. Lard a shade firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 9¼@9½c; kettle, 9½c; March, 10c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@25c; State, 23@34c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11@14c.

WHISKEY—Heavy and lower at 93@94c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine firm at $7.12½@7.25½; double extra, 75c. Oats quiet, at 62c. Bran, $1.78.

HAY—Dull; prime, $33.00; choice, $34.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, offering $14.50. Bacon, dull sides, 7¾@8c. Lard in good export demand; tierce, 7½@7¾c; keg, 10½@10¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, demand good; inferior at 6@6½c; common to good common at 6¾@7½c; fair to fully fair at 7¾@8c; prime at 9@9½c; strictly prime, at 9½c. Molasses firm; inferior at 20@25c; common at 30@35c; fair, at 37@38c; prime at 40@42c; strictly prime, at 43@44c. Coffee at 19½@22½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 117½; sight, ¼ discount; gold, 109½.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 6,500 bales; good ordinary, 18½c; low middling, 18¾c; middling, 19½c. Receipts, 10,522 bales; exports to Liverpool, 542 bales; to New York, 1,041 bales; stock, 175,931 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very quiet; fall super, $6.50@5.65; X, $6.00; XXX, 6.75. Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring, $1.25; No. 3 red fall, by sample, $1.48. Corn dull and lower; mixed, on track, 41½@43c. Oats dull; No 2 mixed, in elevator 35c. Barley quiet at 65@65c for No. 2 spring. Rye dull and lower at 71@71½.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork better at $13.12½, cash; seller February, $13.37½; seller April, $14.00. Dry salt meats and bacon unchanged; nothing done. Lard active and better at 8½c, spot; 9c, seller March, at St. Joseph.

HOGS—Firmer at $3.75@4.15; extra heavy, $4.25; most of the arrivals are very poor.

CATTLE—Quiet; ranging at $1.50@5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; hogs, 1,911 head; cattle 38.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; more inquiry, but nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; white, 69@70c; yellow, 68@70c. Oats firm at 55c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $14.50@15.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 14@15c. Lard, 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—City, 95c; Western, 96c; middling, 18½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and 1c higher; amber Michigan, $1.42½@1.43; No. 2 red, $1.37. Corn dull and nominal; high mixed, 47½@48c; low mixed, 47c; yellow, 48c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.20.

HOGS—Steady at $4.75@4.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; hogs, 450.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; hogs, 1,000.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and drooping; extra, $1.49; No. 1 white, $1.45½; amber, $1.39. Corn dull and lower at 53c. Oats at 42c.

CLOVER SEED—Active at $6.25.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.85.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; middling, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family, $6.60@6.75. Wheat dull and unchanged; $1.40@1.45. Corn in good demand at 47c. Rye scarce and firm at 80@82c. Oats steady; No. 2, 38@39c. Barley steady; 75@85c.

OIL—Unchanged.

EGGS—Fair demand and higher, at 32@33c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork held higher; sales at $13.25, now asking $13.50@13.62. Lard in fair demand and higher; sales steam at 8½c, now asking 8¾c. Bulk meats—Full prices asked; no demand. Bacon quiet; held firmly; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib and clear, 7¾c.

HOGS—Active and higher; $4.40@4.70.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 91c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat very dull but firm; No. 1 red, $1.44; No. 2, $1.36@1.37. Corn steady; new, 52c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 1, 44c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—TOBACCO—Sales very light; prices unchanged.

COTTON—Dull; middling held at 19 1-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; extra family, $6.50@7.00. Grain quiet and firm at yesterday's quotations.

HOGS—Packers all ceased operations.

PROVISIONS—Firm and tending upward. Mess pork quiet at $13.50 for round lots. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 7 1-4c; clear rib 7 1-2c; clear 7 3-4c; sugar cured hams 14c; plain, 13c packed. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 5 1-4c; clear rib 6 1-2c; clear 6 3-4c packed. Lard steady at 9a10 1-4c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and firm at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5.25@5.50. Wheat steady. Rye, 88@90c. Corn firmer, but not higher. Oats, 47@52c.

PROVISIONS—Very weak; new mess pork, $15.25. Lard, 9¼@9½c.

WHISKEY—Advanced to 97c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mold, a well-turned neck, and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to thank Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh, and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, the standard beautifying preparation of the present age. It differs from all ordinary cosmetics in three most essential particulars, inasmuch as it contains no injurious ingredients, does not contract or shrivel the skin as all the astringent "blooms," "lotions," and "powders" eventually do, but produces a lasting loveliness by improving the health of the skin. Under its operation the texture of the epidermis becomes finer, and the surface soft as velvet and smooth as porcelain. Features cannot be changed, but complexions can, and it is quite certain that a lady with no other charm than a fresh and rosy complexion, will attract more admiration in company than her neighbor with a classic face but a sallow skin.

W. Reid, late of A. G. Downs & Co., now located at 606 West Lake street, offers rare bargains in Astrachan fur, beaver, and waterproof cloaks and rep wrappers. The stock of velveteens, including all makes and colors, is offered at an immense reduction. Swiss polonaise and overdresses in new styles, for the party season. All kinds of dress and cloak making at 10 per cent less than usual prices for the next 60 days. Miss L. Chamelin may be found at the South Side Branch, 748 Wabash avenue.

Governor Merrill on the Marion Watches. Messrs. Giles, Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.: I take pleasure in saying that the watch I bought of you, being 21,727, "Fayette Stratton, Marion, New Jersey," made by the United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has given perfect satisfaction; its variation from mean time since regulated being scarcely perceptible. SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor of Iowa.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

These not people's insults in their teeth, for their are few teeth that have not faults of their own. There is but one way to preserve them without spot or blemish, and that is by daily use of the best dentifrice in existence, fragrant Sozodont, cool, refreshing, and agreeable.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority of uniformity in Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

VAN SCHAACK—SMITH—At Ridgefield, Conn., Dec. 27, Cornelius Vanschaack, Esq., of Chicago, and Miss Julia Louise Smith, daughter of Mr. Henry Smith. No cards.

KNIGHTS—SWARTWOUT—At the residence of the bride's father, in this city, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, Charles H. Knights and Miss Emogene Swartwout. No cards.

FARNHAM—REED—Dec. 27, by Rev. William A. Bartlett, Mr. R. E. Farnham and Miss Mary E. Reed, both of this city. No cards.

HENGEL—JOHNSON—Dec. 25, at Pewaukee, Wis., Herman Hengel and Mary Jane Johnson, both of Chicago.

DIED.

BUTTRICK—At Coredo, W. Va., Dec. 27, Mrs. Fanny B. Buttrick, wife of Colonel E. L. Buttrick, formerly of Milwaukee.

The remains will be taken to Milwaukee for interment.

ROSS—The funeral services of John L. Ross will be held at the residence of his father, No. 551 Burnside-st., on Friday, Dec. 29, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF WYNDHAM'S

CASTE!

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY—CASTE.

Tickets for sale at Cobb, Andrews & Co.'s, N. T. Curtis's, 227 State-st., and all the hotels.

☞ Grand Wyndham Matinee New Year's Day.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale

of a large invoice of

Elegant Furniture,

consigned by a wholesale establishment of Boston. Goods consisting of Elegant Parlor and Chamber Suits, Turkish Chairs, Sofas, Book-cases, Library, Marble and Wood-top Centre Tables, Sideboards, Etageres, Office, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, Spring Bedding, etc.

We are manufacturers' agents, and retail at their prices, and sell by auction every Friday at 1 o'clock. Next sale takes place Dec. 29, at our new quarters, 281 and 283 Michigan-av., corner of Eldridge court.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 118 WEST Madison-st., 50x82 feet, corner Halsted and Van Buren-sts, with improvements; a choice corner. 48x100 feet, corner Wells and Lake-sts. 48x100 feet, corner Clinton and Monroe-sts. 84x150 feet, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts. 75x150 feet, corner Clinton and Tyler-sts. 40x100 feet, corner Madison and Desplaines-sts. 25x100 feet and cottage, Monroe-st., near Halsted; $4,000. Store and deep lot, Randolph-st., near Desplaines; $16,000. First-class brick residence, Adams-st., near Aberdeen; 25x100 feet, lot 170 feet deep; $15,000. 20 lots on Jackson and Adams-sts, near Leavitt, 150 feet deep, easy terms, or will exchange for improved property.

FOR SALE—50 OR 80x180 FEET, RANDOLPH-ST, near Wells, $1,000 per foot, ½ cash. 100 feet corner Randolph-st and Michigan-av, $1,100 per foot. 50x100 ft corner Washington and Franklin-sts, great bargain. 15 ft, Dearborn-st, near Washington, $1,100 per ft. 60 ft Dearborn-st, near Washington-st, very easy terms. 50 ft and improvements, Clark, near Van Buren-st, $20,000. Cheap lots at Irving Park, $250 each. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—48x182 ON WEST WASHINGTON, southeast corner Union-st; the best corner on the street at price asked, for improvement or investment. MEAD & COE, 72 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASES—MICHIGAN-av., 20 feet, adjoining Michigan-av. Hotel; 99 years' lease. 21x[illegible] near Randolph, 22x[illegible]; 50 years' lease. No appreciation during entire term. The finest leases in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 488 Michigan-av., opp. Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY CHOICE lots in the burnt district. Also, several desirable corners, suitable for blocks or church sites, south of Twenty-second-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 488 Michigan-av., opp. Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—25x125, PEORIA, NEAR MADISON, $125 per foot; 50x125, Green, near Madison, $160 per foot; 25x112, Madison, near Peoria; 25x100 on West Adams, near Aberdeen; 66x100, Madison near Ann; 30x100, on Madison, near Halsted; 30x100, on Washington, near Union; 25x100, on Madison, near Halsted; 50x90, corner Harrison and Wells-sts.; 32x90, Franklin, near Madison; 125x150, on Canal, near Washington. Choice residences in the West Division. The above property will all be explained by calling on D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 2-story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 57 feet, east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 909 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—30 FEET EAST FRONT ON OAKley-st, at a very low price. (65.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR-ST., NORTH SIDE—100 feet front on Superior-st., near N. Clark. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST., NORTH SIDE—50 by 100 feet on Indiana-st., near Kingsbury; price $125 per foot; a decided bargain; terms of payment easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—LOT 24 BY 165 feet on Madison-st., between Ashland and Paulina. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, on Clark-st.—I have control of and will sell on long credit most desirable property; terms better than on lease. Lots large or small. THOS. B. BRYAN, Fidelity Safe Depository.

FOR SALE—BANK LOT, 26X100, ON ADAMS-ST., near Dearborn-st. Is mine, but sold; investigate and make me an offer. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—A NON-RESIDENT HAS ORdered me to close out immediately, at such prices as can be obtained in the market, the following list of property, viz: Houses and lots Nos. 422 and 429 Warren-av.; a lot 52x125, northeast corner Halsted and Bushnell-sts.; a lot 100x125 on Polk-st., near Halsted; a lot 100x118 on Ewing-st., near Halsted. Please examine and send me an offer immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR WILL TRADE FOR horses, house 25x30 feet, with complete fixtures for restaurant. Apply foot of Twenty-second-st., near Illinois and Michigan Central Depot.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS AND RESIdence property, in style and terms to suit purchasers. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT ON MADISON-ST., west of Fifth-av., at $1,000 per foot. POTWIN & CORBY, real estate agents, 315 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST.—50 FEET FRONT on Jackson-st., between Franklin and Market. SNYDER & LEE, real estate agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON POLK-ST., BETWEEN DESplaines and Halsted-sts., lot 63x118, only $100 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER, 48 FEET front, on Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park, is the most desirable residence lot in the West Division. J. H. KEELER, 263 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW THREE-STORY BRICK houses with basement, swell front, and French roof, containing 14 rooms each, with all the modern improvements, situation on West Monroe, between Paulina and Wood-sts. A good bargain on very easy terms. Apply to J. H. BRAYNARD, 281 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT CORNER OF Sangamon and Van Buren-sts.; all paved; must be sold. Choice residences corner of Aberdeen and Monroe-sts., 66x150 foot lot. House and lot 25x125 No. 70 Aberdeen-st., only $6,200; easy terms. Residence corner of Sheldon and Washington-sts., lot 50x150 to alley all improvements, paved both streets. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH CURTIS-ST., FOUR houses with lots, $7,000; easy terms. On West Harrison-st., basement cottage, two story and basement brick; $8,500. On Warren-av., brick residence; $8,500. On Park-av., house of 12 rooms, very cheap. On Walnut-st., fine house with two lots; $5,750 in five payments. (61) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FORTY-ACRE FARM, GOOD buildings, orchard, ten-acre grove, 40 miles out; $2,500. (61) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LOT, EAST FRONT ON MARKET-st, north of Polk-st.; also, one on Wabash-av. Owners please call on P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 276 State-st.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY, IN EXCHANGE for improved inside property. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 276 State-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH SIDE, on Indiana, Michigan, or Wabash-avs., south of Sixteenth, and North of Twenty-sixth-st. No fancy prices. Owners apply to F. EVANS, 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A FARM IN LAKE COUNTY, ILL., in exchange for two nice new brick houses in Chicago—one or both—worth $6,000 each. Must be clear land and adapted to grain crops. H. T. HELM, 124 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE A LOT BEtween Chicago and North-avs. Address LAND, 432 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD COTTAGE and lot west of Carpenter-st. Apply to D. LEONARD, 46 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A CHEAP RESIDENCE LOT ON long time, inside or outside city limits. Address, with particulars, for one week, LOT, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—LOT 25x100 OR 150 FEET on the North Side, south of Indiana-st., suitable for business purposes, for a term of years. Address E. PAUL, 107 North Paulina-st., or L. F. HATHAWAY, 159 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—BUILDING LOTS IN the burnt district. PATCH & CLYBONE, 26 North Clark-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANY PERSON HAVING A PIANO NOT IN use (grand or square), and desiring a moderate rent, in perfectly safe hands, with satisfactory reference, can address W. N. S., Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR cash, at 1232 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO PRINTERS—A NEW SANBORN cutting machine, in good condition. Apply to DONOHUE, WILSON & HENNEBERRY, 40 North Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE Great Conflagration," by Colbert & Chamberlain, associate editors of The Chicago Tribune; illustrated by Chapin & Gulick; [illegible] Also [illegible] of the great Northwestern fires and the other great fires of the world. Be careful that you get hold of the right book. Address at once to J. S. GOODMAN, publisher, 11 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations; 50 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the great fires of the West and world, contains 650 pages and 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. New edition. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. [illegible] Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$25 TO $50 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY ARE BEing made by all canvassers, of either sex, with Linington's Combination Needle Box and Portmonnaie; one agent sells 28 in five hours; another 72 in a day and a half; another 145 in less than a day; another 6 in one house, etc., etc. Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Champion Block Plane, and the best Knife Cleaner in the market. J. W. BROWN & CO., 40 School-st., Boston, Mass.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE on West Monroe-st., fronting Jefferson Park; 12 to 14 rooms. Rent $1,500 per year, for term to suit tenant. Furniture mostly new, and for sale at a bargain. Very desirable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 108 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS ON THE West Side, near city limits. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, WITH OR WITHout furniture, on Walnut-st., cheap. Also 14-room brick, with stable, on Fullerton-av. D. LEONARD, 46 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A FINE HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS near Union Park; also a good front office on second floor, on Randolph-st., near Jefferson. Inquire of EDMUND G. STILES, 112 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms, furnace, and gas fixtures, 716 West Monroe-st. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—NO. 743 MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., two-story frame and brick basement house, 10 rooms, with furnace, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements; also, good two-story brick barn 25x40, with servant's room, &c.; immediate possession, and rented to May 1, 1873, if desired, at $2,000 per annum. Apply on premises, or to CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH STEAM POWER, 2 floors, 80x100, with steam power. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—A BRICK STORE AND FIXTURES for sale, at 347 West Randolph-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT OFFICE, ROOM 2, 68 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, suitable for wholesale trade, 58 Canal-st. Call at 20 Board of Trade. C. M. FAVORITE & CO.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT ON NORTH Halsted-st., cheap, to May 1. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 919 AND 921 STATE-st., with basement, in brick block opposite Archer-av., adjoining Farrell's cheap grocery. Pitkin, Lotter & Co. DREW & NEWBURY, Real Estate Brokers, 169 West Washington-st., or 537 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE NEW 3-STORY AND BASEment store, 54 and 56 South Water-st., on the northwest corner of River-st., for a term of years, to a responsible tenant; will be completed on or about January 1; has a full frontage of 50 feet, and each floor contains about 2,700 square feet of surface. A splendid location of business. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 145 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO small family, front parlor, two sleeping rooms, dining room and kitchen, with modern improvements, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Address A. WILLIAMS, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, for offices, at 48 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED SIX-ROOM cottage, 3 Hoyne-place, between Jackson and Van Buren, Hoyne and Leavitt-sts.

TO RENT—1 UNFURNISHED ROOM, 422½ Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—TWO SINGLE FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, in a private family, to gentlemen only. Inquire at 258 West Van Buren-st., near Aberdeen.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, No. 15 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, second floor, private entrance; good water; use of cellar and wash-room. Inquire at first house east of Vincennes-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE, TIN AND STOVES for sale, in a young, growing Western town, which will have a railroad the coming season. Cash capital required, $2,000 to $4,000. Good reasons for selling. Apply to HIBBARD & SPENCER, Michigan-av.

A GOOD LOCATED BAKERY FOR SALE, doing a good business, rent for house and basement cheap; long lease. Apply at SWINEFURT BROS., 401 and 403 South Clark-st.

ANY PERSON WANTING A FINE SET OF parlor furniture cheap, can call three days at 138 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS yard in good order, capacity of 30,000 per day. Address MILTON BLANCHARD, Watertown, Wis.

COMPLETE RESTAURANT AND FIXTURES for sale cheap. Not two weeks in use. Address H. B. Y., Tribune office.

FLOUR MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable interest in two large flour mills—one water and one steam—located in one of the principal cities of Iowa; water supply inexhaustible; competing railroads afford low freights East and South. Address W. H. RICE, Room 4, 37 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the E. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. 300 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $500,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 30 years of his life entirely to its growth, and having made all the property he desires, is determined to retire, improve his real estate, and obtain the rest his declining years and health demand, leaving to his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address P. W. GATES, President, Office, 49 Canal-st. Chicago.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—AN ESTABLISHed produce commission house for sale, net profits [illegible] upward of $[illegible] a year; can be conducted on a capital of $2,000. Will be sold only to a party that can give good references. Address, for one week, PRODUCE COMMISSION, Tribune office.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE DElivery, one Wharfdale, two-feeder, new machine, 30x37 (Payne, maker, England), never used yet, all complete—tympan, rollers, etc.; speed, 2,500 to 4,000 copies per hour; price, delivered here on board the Grand Trunk Railroad, $2,500 cash, greenbacks. Also one Babcock & Cottrell drum-cylinder, 30x48, almost new, used 2 years only; delivered here at railroad station; price $1,500 only. The undersigned are giving up newspaper business and have those for sale. LOUIS PERRAULT & CO., 230 St. James-st., Montreal, Canada.

THE BEST SALOON AND BILLIARD STAND in the city to rent; stock, fixtures, and good-will for sale; a chance seldom offered; to a good business man there is a fortune in a few years. South Park headquarters, 820 Cottage Grove-av. R. EXCELL, proprietor.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foresmen's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 78 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills. Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tickler and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 38 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE CYLINDER 12x24. Can be seen working. E. H. & J. S. TURNER, 84 Lumber-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Pickering's Patent Looking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $5,000, SEcured on good city property. Apply to BARKER & WAITE, 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $6,000 FOR FOUR OR six months, on No. 1 real estate security. Address MONEY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR ONE YEAR OR less, $200, on unquestionable security, equal to government bonds. Address BUSINESS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CASH OFFER FOR $2,500 THREE and seven months Republic Insurance Co.'s certificates. E C L, Tribune office.

$4,000 WANTED FOR 3 YEARS, SECUrity, improved inside property. Will pay 10 per cent and ½ commission. A. H. SHELDON, 286 West Madison-st.

$4,000 TO LOAN FOR FOUR YEARS. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

A KANSAS FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR INside or outside improved or unimproved Chicago property. The farm is situated on the Central Branch of the U. P. R. R., 65 miles from Atchison, 320 acres improved, 260 acres under cultivation; large growing orchard and grapery; hedge fence and hedge plants in abundance. The farm is fitted for the cultivation of broom corn, three crops of which have already been raised. The price of the farm can be made the coming season in the production of this crop, which is always sure in that State. For particulars inquire at 143 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON Lake-st, near Wood, for house and lot east of Union Park. Cottages on Peoria and Morgan-sts, on leased lots. Lots in North Division, taken in payments; 240 acres, Chickasaw County, Iowa, 15 miles from Nashua, oak openings, partly improved, for city property. H. C. MOREY, Room 2, 118 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—KNUT BLOMQUIST, IF IN CHIcago, will please send his address to his brother, at Laporte, Ind.

PERSONAL—GEORGE E. BATE, 23 YEARS OF age, left home at November last, proposing to go to Chicago to the fire, but not having communicated with his parents since, any information respecting him would be thankfully received by them. Address ALBERT BATE, Dunnville, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD BOX-NAILERS AT THE Muskegon Box Factory, at Boom Yards; No. 1 nailers are making $3 in ten hours; all piece-work.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER [illegible] the city and out of town grocery trade, who [illegible] of the grocery business. Address, stating experience and salary wanted, C S & CO., Tribune office.

WANTED—A COPYIST WHO CAN WRITE A good plain hand. Address H X, Tribune office, or Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MAN WITH A family, capable of managing a stock farm (horses and cattle). One who is not afraid of work. H. T. HELM, 124 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE (WHITE); man as waiter, wife for cook; without children; for private family; references required; good wages paid. Apply by letter to T, 59 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO DRIVE an oyster wagon; one that is acquainted with the business, and can influence trade; to such a man highest wages paid. 185 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house, who has experience as such, and acquainted with middle and southern Illinois trade. Address, with references, P. O. Box 831, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS of age; wages $5.00 a week. A North Chicago boy preferred. Address in handwriting, with references, H & CO, 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO FEED GORDON PRESS; also one to feed cylinder. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock at 23 South Canal-st. D. A. CASHMAN.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN and ladies to learn telegraphing at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—25 MORE WOODCHOPPERS FOR Southern Indiana; work all winter. Employment Headquarters, Room 9, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED — LABORERS FOR RAILROADS and farms in Tennessee; go out to-night. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st, or 205 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—50 LABORERS IMMEDIATELY AT 29 Twenty-second-st. SWETT & CROUCH.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL paper goods, neck ties, etc., on commission. A liberal arrangement will be made with good parties. Call at 763 Wabash-av., Friday, Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 25 FARM HANDS FOR Southern Illinois; wages $1 per day and board; steady work for one year. 200 railroad laborers for the South, $2.25 per day; board $4.50 per week; also cheap tickets to all points South at 33 South Canal-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—MEN TO CALL AND SEE OUR new corn-sheller—shells 25 bushels per hour—retails at $1.50; good men wanted; $200 per month easily cleared. KIMBALL & CO., 150 West Madison-st., Room 12.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, HAVing an established trade in Missouri, to sell goods by sample for a wholesale jobbing house; must be thoroughly acquainted with the hosiery, notions, and white goods business. Address, giving full particulars of experience, etc. CHALFANT, COX & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A retail boot and shoe store, one who thoroughly understands the business. None other need apply, after 6 o'clock, at 141 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER—ONE WELL ACquainted with the produce commission business, and one who can influence a large country and city trade. Must be largely acquainted in the country. Apply, with references, &c., to M P H, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ELECTROTYPER, one of steady habits and who understands finishing; a permanent situation and good pay to the right man, with a home in the pleasantest city in the United States. Address, stating pay desired, ROBERT ROWELL, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY JOURNEYMAN barber; good wages and steady employment given. Apply immediately to L. DAY, Box 96, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST CLASS watchmaker. Apply to BODDIN & HAMILTON, 345 State-st.

WANTED—HANDS FOR MAKING PANTS. Apply to S. SALKY & CO., 154 Michigan-av., near Adams-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO JEWELLERS—ONE MAN TO DO fine repairing, and one good general workman, on solid gold jewelry. J. MILHENING, 141 Twentieth-st., near State.

WANTED — MACHINIST — A MAN ACCUStomed to running a planer. Union Brass Manufacturing Co., corner Clinton and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—TINNERS. APPLY TO S. PICKET, 171 Archer-av.

WANTED—TO BOOK BINDERS—2 FORWARDers and 1 finisher, at DONOHUE, WILSON & HENNEBERRY'S, 40 North Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITHOUT CHILD, or else some one to adopt a healthy boy 4 weeks old. Address W M G, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WASHER; STEADY employment all year round. Call at J. HOFFMANN'S, 12 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD IRONERS AT THE Oriental Steam Laundry. 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONers; also, a good starcher; highest wages and steady job. Apply at Mrs. MIDDLETON'S Avenue House Laundry, 160 Twenty-second-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three persons. References required. Must be a No. 1 laundress. Apply at No. 27 East Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK court, corner of Michigan-av., competent servants for families in the city and at Evanston. References required.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages paid. Apply at 636 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 1223 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO A diningroom girl. Apply for one week to MATRON, No. 9 Keyes' Hall, corner Warren and Ashland-avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN OR Swede girl, to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 172 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply to Mrs. GRIFFITH, 105 Myrick-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL AS GENeral servant. Apply at 245 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WORK IN A family of two; must be a good reliable and competent girl. Apply at 224 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—GIRL AT 191 WARREN-AV., IN A small family. Call to-day.

WANTED—AT 205 WEST LAKE-ST., A COMPEtent girl or woman to take charge of a large dining room.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork at 641 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and look after a boy 4 years old; wages, $3 per week. Call at 1016 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 504 Michigan-av. Call for three days.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 290 Madison-st., corner Carpenter, up stairs; Swede or German preferred.

WANTED—THREE WASHERS AND IRONers. Inquire at Room 1 Briggs House.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good wages will be paid; references required. Apply at corner of Wabpansah and Stanton-avs.

WANTED — A GOOD NORWEGIAN GIRL to do second work, washing and ironing. Apply at 97 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of two children; must come well recommended. Apply at 1157 Prairie-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LAUNDRY WORK in a restaurant. Apply at 53 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN OR GIRL FROM THE country to do housework. Address 2[illegible] West Randolph-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO HELP IN kitchen. 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—15 GIRLS AT MRS. PATCH'S HOME office, where they can secure the best places and highest wages in the city. No fees. 1583 State-st.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AT 262 MICHIgan-av., for private boarding house.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 943 Indiana-av. Must bring references.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO KITCHEN work at Imperial Restaurant, 51 South Canal-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—DRESSMAKER, ALSO ONE TO run the Howe Machine. Apply immediately at Mrs. E. A. McLAUGHLIN'S, 5 E. Twenty-second-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUSINESS WAGONS, TOP AND OPEN BUGgies, phaetons, harness, blankets, &c., &c. for sale cheaper than at any other place in the city at CHICAGO CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 148 Michigan-av., Lake Front.

FOR SALE—ONE SIX YEARS' OLD BAY horse, 15 1-2 hands high, works single or double and is perfectly kind. Can be seen at the Farmers' Home, 447 Milwaukee-av. Sold for want of use. H. BREMS.

FOR SALE—W. C. WILBUR WILL HAVE AT the Omaha stables, corner Twenty-third and State-st., 15 large draught horses, weighing from 1,450 to 2,000 pounds a pair. One pair Norman 5 year old colts that weigh 2,850 pounds, will be in on Thursday, Dec. 28.

FOR SALE—I WILL NOW SELL BOTH OF MY fast-trotting horses, top buggy, road wagon and cutter, harness, robes and blankets if wanted; these are the best made. (No Jockey need call.) Apply to DR. FRITZ, 158 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—ONE YOUNG, SOUND BLACK horse; weight, 1,100 pounds. Apply at 61 Western-av.

FOR SALE—EIGHT TEAMS, WITH WAGONS and harness, cheap. Apply at 79 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED another shipment of pony sleighs, four passenger square boxes, jump seats, swell bodys, and Portland styles, all first-class work; also have some light express wagons, just the thing for business men. 325 and 327 Wabash-av., PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—BY BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 Twenty-second-st., near State, one car load of the celebrated Studebaker heavy wagons, six sets of first-class heavy harness, three teams of young, sound horses, weighing about 1,300 pounds each; also one and top buggies, business wagons, single harness, robes, whips, etc., etc.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S, 232 Michigan-av. (park front).

TO RENT—HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-AV.; ALSO, front parlor for business, near Thirteenth-st.; also, brick barn. SIMEON MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS, AND WAGON, in exchange for suburban lots or improved real estate. Inquire at 288 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SHIFTing-top buggy, for cash, at 11 West Madison-st., in liquor store.

WANTED—WE WANT TO BUY A LIGHT business wagon for cash. Apply to COSTIGAN & CO., 295 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY. Also a horse fit for saddle or driving. Address, with terms, C C C, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED—TWO SMART MEN, with $25 capital, to join us in a business clearing $15 to $25 per day. Call at 85 West Madison-st. MR. THOMAS.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000, IN A manufacturing and wholesale business established in Chicago in 1863; good custom. Address W S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 CASH, TO take a half interest in an improved farm at $12 per acre. It will be worth double that in two years. For further particulars address EMERSON, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible] Bohemian, as porter, clerk, or [illegible]; he could make himself generally useful [illegible] ences. Total abstinence. J[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] who has had 8 years' experience [illegible] a position as salesman [illegible] man, with a wholesale house [illegible] residence at the [illegible] trade. Highest references [illegible] Address, B C M, Box [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, BY A young man willing to make himself useful; small salary will satisfy. [illegible] ment S E M, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as a watch-maker, [illegible] time under instruction [illegible] to the country. Address [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] by a 7 years' experienced [illegible] day. Apply by post, J P E, [illegible]

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a private family to take care of horses and drive carriage; good references given if required. Address J. HAG, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COOK [illegible] of housekeeper in [illegible] objection to children. Address [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work [illegible] of children; can give the best of references. Call at 21 Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family or boarding house. Can be seen at 51 West Adams-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PACKAGE PHOTO VIEWS, LABELLED [illegible] The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at Southern Hotel, cor. Clark and Harrison.

LOST—A GRAY HORSE AND LUMBER WAGON from [illegible] The finder will please return to [illegible] West Lake-st., and receive a good reward. J. GOBLE.

LOST—A COW, YOUNG, COLOR DARK RED, had a bell on. Any one returning same to [illegible] West Washington-st. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—DEC. 27, A SMALL BROWN PONY, STAR on forehead [illegible] Had on halter, bridle and blanket when lost. Finder will be well rewarded by returning to the South [illegible]

LOST—ON WEST SIDE, WEDNESDAY AFTERnoon, a coral necklace. [illegible] rewarded on returning to [illegible]

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS DAY, MEMORANDUM book containing two or three dollars; no value except to advertiser. Finder will be suitably rewarded on bringing same to 577 Madison-st. [illegible]

LOST—BETWEEN RANDOLPH OR CANAL and Briggs House [illegible] Any one finding the same will be rewarded by leaving at F. J. ABBEY'S 86 West Adams-st.

LOST—ON DOUGLAS PLACE, BETWEEN Cottage Grove and Vernon-av., a pocketbook containing bills. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with the owner, WM. HINCHLIFF, blacksmith, 78 Douglas-place.

LOST—A MINK MUFF, ON THE EVENING of the 24th, between [illegible] and Twenty-fifth-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at 172 Twenty-fifth-st.

FOUND—ON NORTH [illegible] leather trunk, marked [illegible] Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. DEGROOT MAN & SKINNER, [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM [illegible] GROVE, a black mare attached to a [illegible] there were two blankets [illegible] wagon; harness black mounted [illegible] A suitable reward will be paid [illegible] to the above place.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A DARK BAY HORSE, 8 years old, tall, in medium flesh [illegible] liberal reward for notice or delivery at [illegible]

TAKEN UP—ON THE DAY OF THE FIRE, a brown and spotted hunting dog. The owner can have the property paying charges [illegible]

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE, WHITE STAR in forehead, and high hip bone. The owner can have the same by paying charges. Apply at [illegible] at F. R. LEWIS' mill, Throop-st., near Twenty-[illegible]

$500 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid to anyone [illegible] 262 Fulton-st two trunks, taken from [illegible] the night of October 8 or morning of the 9th, to a large Saratoga, lettered A. H. K. Reward for taking packing trunk, lettered A. H. K. Reward paid. AGNES N. KNOWLTON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

45 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room with closet attached, to rent with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. [illegible] References exchanged.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison—A front single room with board; gas, bath, etc. Also a few day or table boarders.

131 JACKSON-ST.—ANY ONE WISHING good table, [illegible] can call; reasonable prices.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet avs.—Pleasant rooms, with fire, gas, full or partial board. [illegible]

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE ROOM SUITABLE for two gentlemen, [illegible] Table boarders accommodated.

348 STATE-ST.—DAY BOARDERS WANTED; $4 a week. Wanted at Leonard's restaurant, the best hash in Chicago. JNO. LEONARD, proprietor.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE PLEASANT front room to rent [illegible] with board. References required.

632 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—[illegible] Lincoln-st.—A large front room [illegible] with board; private family.

762 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—[illegible] front rooms, nicely furnished [illegible] water, fire and gas, bath room [illegible] with free use of parlors; first-class [illegible] comforts of a home, [illegible]

1058 INDIANA-AV.—[illegible] To rent, with board, to [illegible] nicely furnished rooms, [illegible] family.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE DOUBLE room, suitable for two [illegible] boarders wanted.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st.—Pleasant rooms [illegible] gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. [illegible] pass the door.

BOARD—AND FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE, in very pleasant location, [illegible] a strictly private family; [illegible] cars. Address A B C, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRST-class board for a young couple [illegible] References exchanged. [illegible] office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A large room, or suite of rooms [illegible] [illegible] church; east or south of [illegible] office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS OR A LARGE house for housekeeping [illegible] Responsible parties. Address [illegible] La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, one or two [illegible] provements, on Wabash [illegible] Twenty-second-st. Address [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—[illegible] small house or part of a [illegible] furnished, in a convenient location [illegible] care Hale, Ayer & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—A [illegible] for light manufacturing [illegible] stating location, terms, etc. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—[illegible] business, between [illegible] dress, stating location and [illegible] South Clin[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—[illegible] rooms, suitable [illegible] Address, stating location [illegible] office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED [illegible] sewing Machine; the [illegible] sale, and do not buy any other [illegible] sted-st. and 559 Wabash-av. [illegible] liberally dealt with.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S improved shuttle, lock-stitch [illegible] also, Grover & Baker's celebrated [illegible] chines. Lower prices than any [illegible] chine; more attachments free [illegible] ments. Salesroom 80 West [illegible] Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE for sale, payable in work or [illegible] Office, 221 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE—[illegible] WILKINS, formerly 19 [illegible] South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. [illegible] sold on monthly installments, and [illegible] ment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE—[illegible] Wilkins, formerly 19 Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. [illegible] on monthly installments and [illegible] if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, [illegible] ments. Work given [illegible] C. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

TO LEASE.

TO RENT—ON LONG LEASE—BUSINESS fronting south, of Washington [illegible] and Dearborn-sts., also [illegible] bash-av., near Monroe-st. [illegible] offices, on State, near Sixteenth. [illegible] 511 State-st.

TO LEASE—APPLICATION FROM PARTIES who own property on Canal-st [illegible] or adjacent to [illegible] of years, will be [illegible] 111 Fulton-st. [illegible] building [illegible] JAMES & CO. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE after decree. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 253, Chicago.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MATHEWS [illegible] tell of business [illegible] absent friends, lost or stolen [illegible] tell the truth about [illegible] all diseases or no pay. [illegible]

CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS! [illegible] West Lake-st., up stairs.

I HAVE A GANG OF FIRST-CLASS WORKmen, and am prepared [illegible] having cellars to excavate [illegible] building in any part [illegible] dressing JOHN [illegible] EVANS, [illegible]

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry [illegible] Pianos, and [illegible] cent. [illegible] West Madison-st. TURNBULL [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and all kinds of [illegible] by sending a note to [illegible] you can see [illegible]

WANTED—AT 8 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. IMmediately, a young lady to [illegible] two weeks old.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE—THE only plain knitter. [illegible] circular and [illegible] READ, General Agents, 72 West [illegible]

JACKSON, CLAY AND WEBSTER.

Henry A. Wise's Reminiscences.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has written a book bearing this singular title, "Seven Decades of the Union. The humanities and Materialism, illustrated by a Memoir of John Tyler, with Reminiscences of some of his Great Cotemporaries. The Transition State of this Nation; Its Dangers and their Remedy." The most interesting part of this book is the reminiscences. In 1828 Mr. Wise went to Tennessee to be married, and immediately afterwards spent some days at the home of Andrew Jackson. Here are some of the points of that visit, and of his subsequent acquaintances with Jackson:

JACKSON'S TACT.

We heard numberless anecdotes of him illustrating the same characteristic of consummate tact. He knew that the world, or those who knew him least, counted him of a temperament weak, impassioned, impulsive, and inconsiderate in action; and he often turned this mistake as to his character into a large capital of advantage. He was a consummate actor; never stepped without knowing and marking his ground, but knew that most men thought he was not a man of calculations. This enabled him to blind them by his affectation of passion and impulse, and neither Talma, nor Garrick, nor Kemble, nor Kean could excel him in the "histrionics." Frequently, when strangers thought he was in a towering passion, his whole excitement was deliberately simulated for effect. For example, when bank committees would come from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, to overwhelm him with memorials upon the removal of the deposits, and to represent the crash of commercial credit by his anti-bank policy, he was fixed in his plans, and he knew that they could not change his purpose, and that he could argue and remonstrate with them only in vain; and he would lay down his pipe, rise to his full height of stature and voice, and seem to foam at the mouth whilst declaiming vehemently against the dangers of a money monopoly. "Yes," he had "rather be in the desert of Sahara, dying of thirst, than drink from such a fountain of corruption." The committees would retire in confusion, thinking they were leaving a madman, and as soon as they were gone he would resume his pipe, and chuckling, say: "They thought that I was mad!" and coolly commented on the policy of "never compromising a vital issue; one always lost friends and never appeased enemies."

JACKSON'S TEMPER.

But, on another occasion, his ignorance of language did entangle him in a ridiculous mistake, and almost in a scrape. During his administration, while Mr. Louis McLane, of Delaware, was Secretary of State, France sent a certain dashing Minister to Washington, a young man just elevated above the grade of *Charge*, whose passion was display. His outfit of equipage, horses, postillions, and gold lace was magnificent. He called on the Secretary of State to appoint an audience with the President, and Mr. McLane, an accomplished, polite gentleman, begged him to call the next morning at 10 o'clock at the State Office, and he would accompany and present him to the President.

Monsieur le Ministre mistook as to the place of calling. He thought he was to call at the President's mansion at 10 o'clock a.m. Accordingly, in full panoply of costume, with coach-and-four, with attendants, grooms, postillions, out-riders, and footmen, at the hour appointed, he drove up to the front door of the White House, instead of to the State Department, where Mr. McLane was awaiting his arrival.

At that time the President was served by a French cook, and the celebrated Irishman, Jemmy O'Neal, was General Jackson's petted major-domo. The hour was about the time of General Jackson's finishing puff of the pipe after breakfast, and he smoked as he did everything else, with all his might! His cob pipe was no Latakia curl, no dreamy, dozing puff from barely opened lips; but a full drawing and expanding volume of white cloud, rising up whiff after whiff, puff after puff, and bowl and stem and pipe all smoked as hard and fast as they could, and the fire roared and the ashes hot, and the whole room was so obfuscated that one could hardly breathe its atmosphere or see. His usual mode of sitting while smoking was with his left leg thrown across the right, and the left foot brought behind the right tendo-Achilles, and the long pipe-stem resting in the fork or crotch of the two knees, and reaching nearly to the floor. He smoked the old Powhattan bowl, with reed stem very long. In this attitude he was sitting and smoking, while Mr. McLane was waiting at the State Office for Mr. Minister, and while Mr. Minister was riding up to the Presidential mansion. He arrived—the French cook in the kitchen, Jemmy O'Neal about his business, and General Jackson alone in his office. A bustle was made, the bells began to ring, Jemmy was summoned to the door, and there presented itself all this parade. The divil a word could Jemmy understand, and the best he could do was to run up stairs to the General and announce somebody very grand; but Jemmy winked and said all didn't seem right, as there seemed too much fuss for that soon in the morning, and it might be, after all, an imposition. "Oh, there was no telling about the thing, it was so unusual!" It might turn out what afterward occurred — a Lawrence affair! The General quietly replied, "Oh, Jemmy, show the stranger up—we will see who it is." Jemmy ran, and Jackson sat smoking, when presently the room door was thrown wide open, and a manikin of gold lace entered, hat in hand, with bullion and white feather, and made a salaam to the left with trophies and waving sweeps, whizzing and whirring [illegible] with vehement gesture, and approaching nearer and nearer; it seemed threatening in the extreme.

The President quit smoking, beat the bowl of his pipe in his hand, rose quickly, took a stand at the back of his chair, and exclaimed, with strong voice, "By the eternal gods, Jemmy O'Neal, who is this?"

Jemmy, with eyes and ears open, and hands [illegible], was amazedly looking on, when, fortunately, he bethought him of the French cook, and ran for him. There was no time to be lost; so the French cook, with his shirt-sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, and just as he was, besprinkled white with flour, ran up with Jemmy, arriving just in time to save the Minister's pate from being smashed by a chair in General Jackson's hands.

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the cook; "it is the grand Minister of Louis Philippe!"

"Oh!" said the General; "walk in, sir; there is no ceremony here!" And he was just taking the Minister by both hands when Mr. McLane entered to see the mistake, to witness the prevention of the catastrophe, and to enjoy the joke, which made him a thousand times afterward "shake" his belly "like a bowlfull of jelly."

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF MRS. JACKSON.

General Jackson was elected President in the fall of 1828. His domestic life had been harrowed and scourged, and his beloved and devoted wife had been most malignantly reviled and tortured, by the forked tongues of his political opponents. She was happy in his love, and never aspired to the splendor of his fortune in life. She had fled to his manhood for protection and peace, and had been sheltered and saved by his gallant championship of the cause of woman. He, and he only, was her all, and of him may be truly said that, in respect to "wassail, wine, and woman," he was one of the purest men of his day, and that, too, in an age of rude habits and vulgar dissipation among the rough settlers of the West. He was temperate in drink, abstemious in diet, simple in tastes, polished in manners, except when roused; and always preferred the society of ladies of the most romantic, pure, and poetic devotion. He was never accused of indulging in any of the grosser vices, except that in early life he swore, horse-raced, and attended cock-fights. As for the wife of his bosom, she was a woman of spotless character, [illegible] unassuming, consistent Christian; but political rancor bitterly assailed her, and not content with defamation, endeavored to [illegible] her by the contemptuous appellation of "Aunt Rachel," and held her up to ridicule for "smoking a corn-cob pipe." She did [illegible], not for the pleasure of smoking, but because a pipe was prescribed by her physician for her phthisis, and she [illegible] in the night to smoke for relief. [illegible] night of December, 1828, she rose to [illegible] and caught cold while sitting in her [illegible] clothes; and the story is that her system was shocked by her overhearing [illegible] herself while waiting in a parlor at the Nashville Inn. She had said to a [illegible] on the election of her husband: "For Mr. Jackson's sake, I am glad; for my own, I never wished it. I assure you I would rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God than to live in that palace in Washington." She was not allowed to live "in the palace in Washington." Before the day of her husband's inauguration at the White House she was taken by her God to that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

The day of burial came, and we witnessed the scene. This we can confidently say, that more sincere homage was done [illegible] than was ever done to any woman [illegible] country living. Thousands [illegible] from all the country around [illegible] her funeral. The poor white people, [illegible] of the Hermitage and the adjoining plantations, and the neighbors, crowded [illegible] of town and country, and [illegible] garden in which the interment [illegible]. She had been a Hannah [illegible] every needy household. She [illegible] than mistress, a mother to her [illegible] dependents; and the richest and [illegible] proud of the privilege of her [illegible] simple friendship. She was, [illegible] loved and honored by high [illegible] white and black, bond and free, [illegible] that love was so unaffected [illegible] by a wail so loud and long [illegible] no mistaking its grief for the departed one, but of the living [illegible]. From that same door of [illegible] room of the house near which [illegible] bridal party sat but a few months [illegible] her coffin was borne to the grave dug [illegible] for her remains.

[illegible] pall-bearers came General [illegible] his left hand in the arm of [illegible], holding his cane in his right [illegible] grasping it with the hand over the [illegible] the thumb up, but with the [illegible] up and holding the point [illegible] as he would have held [illegible] where he stopped at the pile of [illegible] on the clods. Weeping [illegible] were heard on every side, but [illegible] of his coming up to the cold [illegible] a favorite old servant of Mrs. [illegible] through the group around the [illegible] to get into the grave with the [illegible]. She was about 60 years of age, but robust and strong, and, falling near the brink, got both feet over the edge of the grave, when the sexton and others took hold of her and prevented her descending, and were trying to raise her up and remove her. Her cries were agonizing: "My mistress, my best friend, my love, my life, is gone—I will go with her!"

This was but a moment; but, close to General Jackson, we watched him intently. Every muscle of his face was unmoved; steady as a rock, without a tear-drop in his eye or a quaver in his voice, he quickly raised the point of his cane, and said: "Let that faithful servant weep for her best friend and loved mistress; she has the right and cause to mourn for her loss, and her grief is sweet to me." The persons who had hold of her immediately released her, and left her sitting over the fresh clods, weeping, and there she remained, hindering the burial, until, after awhile, some of her friends persuaded her to leave the side of the grave, and let the ceremony go on. The body was let down, "dust to dust" was said, the grave was filled and shaped into the common mound which covers poor mortality, and General Jackson was led away by General Carroll, back to the northeast room. The crowd followed, and we got in near to the chief mourner. Arriving fairly into the room, and pausing a few moments, he looked around him, and, raising his voice, said:

"Friends and neighbors, I thank you for the honor you have done to the sainted one whose remains now repose in yonder grave. She is now in the bliss of heaven, and I know that she can suffer here no more on earth. That is enough for my consolation; my loss is her gain. But I am left without her, to encounter the trials of life alone. I am now the President elect of the United States, and in a short time must take my way to the metropolis of my country, and if it had been God's will I would have been grateful for the privilege of taking her to my post of honor and seating her by my side, but Providence knew what was best for her. For myself, I bow to God's will, and go alone to the place of new and arduous duties, and I shall not go without friends to reward, and I pray God that I may not be allowed to have enemies to punish. I can forgive all who have wronged me, but will have fervently to pray that I may have grace to enable me to forget or forgive any enemy who has ever maligned that blessed one who is now safe from all suffering and sorrow, whom they tried to put to shame for my sake!"

This was uttered calmly, mournfully, and in such deep silence of the crowd that it was audible and distinct to every one in the room. We can never forget it. Could he? The answer to the question illustrates his leading trait of the policy of pugnacity.

In due time he went to Washington City, and was inaugurated President of the United States. He took up his abode in the White House. His bed was placed in the appropriate chamber. Prominent on the walls of that chamber, right opposite the pillow of the bed, was hung a picture of his wife—placed there, as he himself said, so that it might be the first object to meet his eye when his lids opened in the morning, and the last for his gaze to leave when they closed in sleep at night.

JACKSON AND AMOS KENDALL.

And yet, soon after he was a lodger there, that room was the scene of his private conferences at night, in which Amos Kendall was his chief scribe and amanuensis, to write the broadside editorials of the *Globe* under his dictation and instruction, but not with his diction. He was a better thinker than his scribe, his scribe a better writer than he. He would lie down and smoke and dictate his ideas as well as he could express them, and Amos Kendall would write a paragraph and read it. That was not the thing; many times the scribe would write and rewrite again and again, and fail to "fetch a compass" of the meaning. At last, by alteration and correction, getting nearer and nearer to it, he would see it, and be himself astonished at its masterly power. General Jackson needed such an amanuensis—intelligent, learned, industrious—as Mr. Kendall was. He could think, but could not write; he knew what nerve to touch, but he was no surgeon, skilled in the instrument of dissection. Kendall was. But how came Amos Kendall there, in General Jackson's sanctum, where his saint's picture hung! She had been most maligned by Amos Kendall, the editor of Clay's leading journal in Kentucky, during the canvass. Kendall had called her "Aunt Rachel with the corncob pipe," and had exaggerated Robard's wrongs and Rachel's failings in every term of reproach and ridicule. There was the chief enemy who had maligned her, there hung the picture of the wounded saint, and there was the husband avenger, who volunteered a vow at her grave! This was mighty strange! Not so, however, to those who knew General Jackson well. No man was cooler in his calculations than he was. He would sometimes seem to fight most rashly, but no one ever knew him to fight at all unless there was a stake up worth fighting for.

Kendall had been a poor Yankee schoolmaster, and was a protege of Mr. Clay. He had been but a hireling, and was but a pen for the political malice of Mr. Clay's party. What had he (President Jackson) to gain by fighting the pen, the mere amanuensis, when his aim was to slay the prompter of all his wrongs? Kendall, for cause, left the fallen house of Clay, and fled to the rock of power and strength. He knew much, could reveal much, could deliver up all the enemy's armory. He was indefatigable, unscrupulous, and able. He was the very weapon for a pugnacious patron to use, and could surest strike the arch enemy—he had been the arch enemy's own.

General Jackson then could throw away prejudice, passion, vengeance itself, and vows, and coolly take Amos to that chamber, in presence of that picture, though he had applied the "scavenger's daughter" of torture to "Aunt Rachel!" Amos Kendall was his man, and he could and did use him with tremendous effect to destroy his first patron, Mr. Clay.

CLAY'S DEFEAT AND CLAY'S DEMEANOR.

The defeat of Clay for the nomination in 1840 is explained with great minuteness by Mr. Wise, and Clay's reception of it is related thus:

The triangular correspondence had been successful; the convention to nominate a President and Vice President had been postponed until after the Pennsylvania elections; the friends of Mr. Webster had used General Scott's name to defeat the nomination of Mr. Clay, and General Scott's nomination was defeated in turn by that of General Harrison in the fall of 1839. Mr. Clay had been fully warned of the machinations to defeat him, and would not give credence to the friendly caution. He would hardly credit the device and its success to the last. In the very hour of his defeat he was sitting in a room at Brown's Hotel, anxiously awaiting to hear of his nomination. He made most singular exhibitions of himself in that moment of ardent expectancy. He was open and exceedingly profane in his denunciations of the intriguers against his nomination. We had taken two Whig friends of our district to see him, and after they had sat some time listening to him, in utter surprise at his remarks, full of the most impudent, coarse crimination of others, in words befitting only a bar-room in vulgar broil, of a sudden he stopped, and turning to the two gentlemen, who were dressed in black and both strangers to him, he said, "But, gentlemen, for aught I know, from your cloth you may be parsons, and shocked at my words. Let us take a glass of wine." And, rising from his seat, he walked to a well loaded sideboard, at which, evidently, he had been imbibing deeply before we entered.

Thereupon we bowed and took leave. One of the gentlemen, after retiring remarked; "That man can never be my political idol again," and from that time to this he has ceased to admire him. In a short time after that he (Mr. Clay) went across the avenue to the parlor of his boarding-house, where he awaited the arrival of two of his personal friends, on the night of the nomination of Harrisburg, to bring him the news of the final proceedings and choice of the Whig convention.

We went to the depot and got the intelligence of the nomination of General Harrison and Mr. Tyler, and hastened back to him with the news. Such an exhibition we never witnessed before, and we pray never again to witness such an ebullition of passion, such a storm of desperation and curses. He rose from his chair, and, walking backwards and forwards rapidly, lifting his feet like a horse string-halted in both legs, stamped his steps upon the floor, exclaiming: "My friends are not worth the powder and shot it would take to kill them." He mentioned the names of several, invoking upon them the most horrid imprecations, and then turning to us, approached rapidly, and stopping before us with violent gesture and loud voice, said: "If there were two Henry Clays, one of them would make the other President of the United States."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Of Mr. Webster's public life nothing need here be said. His private intercourse was even more attractive than his position as a statesman was commanding. He was, when in the right mood, the most genial of companions, and his conversation was more delightful and instructive than his speeches or orations. On one occasion we went into the Senate Chamber, and were standing alone in the lobby, listening to some dull debate; he was sitting in his usual place, not occupied, and hardly attending to what was going on, but thoughtful, and, as was his habit when musing, pulling one of his ears. As we were looking at him he caught our eye, rose immediately from his seat, came to where we were and took us by the arm, saying, "Come here." There was a map of the United States hanging behind the Vice President's chair, to which he led us and inquired, "Where do you live? Show me the spot." We pointed to the spot of the eastern shore, on the Virginia coast, opposite the Metompkin inlet. "Well," said he, "do you ever shoot curlews and will—will—willets?" We replied, "Yes." He then descanted on the habits of those birds and the time of their migration. He said that at the proper season his custom was to shoot them off Nahant, perhaps, and that, according to his calculation of climate and distance, about two or three weeks after he began shooting them there they migrated to the Virginia coast. "Now," said he, "remember that if you see any crippled ones down your way after about that time they are my birds." This was said with a magic geniality, and, without waiting for our reply, he asked: "Where did your ancestors come from?" We told him that our blood was half English and half Scotch—all our paternal ancestors came from the north of England, and most of the *propositi* had been clergymen; that the only marked man among them he had heard of was Sir William Wise, distinguished for his wit, whom Henry the Eighth had knighted for gratifying his spleen against the French by saying, when asked what the phrase *fleur-de-lis* meant, "It meant French lice, sire." He laughed, and then gravely told us his reason for asking who our ancestors were. Near his father's residence, along the New Hampshire coast, dwelt an English pensioner, an old ex-warrant officer of the British navy, a bachelor, alone in a small fisherman's cot, named Daniel Wise. That his name was no *lucus a non lucendo*, for he was a very Daniel, judge indeed of most things, and especially of men, and was exceedingly good and wise by nature as well as by name; and was the best master of a boat, the most cunning in fishing craft and tackle, and the most inveterate fisherman he ever heard or read of, Izaak Walton not excepted. Mr. Webster, when a boy, was devoted to fishing, and thus won the heart of "Uncle Daniel Wise," who taught him to fix his hook and line, and bait, and always fondly took him in his boat whenever he was allowed by his mother to venture out upon the water. He was dead many years before, it seemed, and we could never compare genealogies with him. This little incident first drew us near to Mr. Webster, socially, and we were grateful afterward for an opportunity to hear him talk in the same strain, when he was in the mood to do it, with his heart as well as with his tongue. At such times we preferred listening to his narrations to reading Scott's best novels; so simple, pure, and touching was his genial pathos; his eyes were "great, pathetic eyes," oxlike, beaming generous, genial thoughts, gracious and great. Clay, in comparison with him, socially, was what Tom Marshall called him, a "sublime blackguard."

THE STORY OF THE NATIVITY.

As Narrated in the Gospel of the Protevangelion.

The Protevangelion, or Historical Account of the Birth of Christ and the perpetual Virgin Mary His Mother, is ascribed to James the Less, who has been sometimes styled "cousin and brother of the Lord Jesus, and Chief Apostle and first Bishop of the Christians in Jerusalem." The allusions to this Gospel in the ancient Fathers are frequent, and their expressions indicate that at one period it was widely credited. The controversies founded on it chiefly relate to the age of Joseph at the birth of Christ, and to his being a widower with children before his marriage with the Virgin. The book is supposed to have been originally composed in Hebrew. Postellus brought the MS. of this Gospel from the Levant, translated it into Latin, and sent it to Oporinus, a printer at Basle, where Bibliander, a Protestant divine, and the Professor of Divinity at Zurich, caused it to be printed in 1552. Postellus asserted that it was publicly read as canonical in the Eastern churches, they making no doubt that James was the author of it. It is, nevertheless, considered apocryphal by the most learned divines in the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. We reproduce from this ancient, though reputed spurious, Gospel, the account of the Nativity:

And it came to pass, that there went forth a decree from the Emperor Augustus that all the Jews should be taxed, who were of Bethlehem in Judea:

And Joseph said, I will take care that my children be taxed; but what shall I do with this young woman?

To have her taxed as my wife, I am ashamed; and if I tax her as my daughter, all Israel knows she is not my daughter.

When the time of the Lord's appointment shall come, let him do as seems good to Him.

And he saddled the ass, and put her upon it, and Joseph and Simon followed her, and arrived at Bethlehem within three miles.

Then Joseph, turning about, saw Mary sorrowful, and said within himself, Perhaps she is in pain through that which is within her.

But when he had turned about again, he saw her laughing, and said to her, Mary, how happens it, that I sometimes see sorrow, and sometimes laughter and joy in thy countenance?

And Mary replied to him, I see two people within mine eyes, the one weeping and mourning, the other laughing and rejoicing.

And he went again across the way, and Mary said to Joseph, Take me down from the ass, for that which is in me presses to come forth.

But Joseph replied, Whither shall I take thee, for the place is desert?

Then said Mary again to Joseph, Take me down, for that which is within me mightily presses me.

And Joseph took her down. And he found there a cave, and let her into it.

And leaving her and his son in the cave, Joseph went forth to seek a Hebrew midwife in the village of Bethlehem.

But as I was going (said Joseph) I looked up into the air, and I saw the clouds astonished, and the fowls of the air stopping in the midst of their flight.

And I looked down toward the earth, and saw a table spread, and working people sitting around it, but their hands were upon the table, and they did not move to eat.

They who had meat in their mouths did not eat.

They who lifted their hands up to their heads did not draw them back.

And they who lifted up their mouths did not put anything in.

But all their faces were fixed upward.

And I beheld the sheep dispersed, and yet the sheep stood still.

And the shepherd lifted up his hand to smite them, and his hand continued up.

And I looked unto a river, and saw the kids with their mouths close to the water, and touching it, but they did not drink.

Then I beheld a woman coming down from the mountains, and she said to me, Where art thou going, O man?

And I said to her, I go to inquire for a Hebrew midwife.

She replied to me, Where is the woman that is to be delivered?

And I answered, In the cave, and she is betrothed to me.

Then said the midwife, Is she not thy wife?

Joseph answered, It is Mary, who was educated in the Holy of Holies, in the house of the Lord, and she fell to me by lot, and is my wife, but has conceived by the Holy Ghost.

The midwife said, Is this true?

He answered, Come and see.

And the midwife went along with him and stood in the cave.

Then a bright cloud overshadowed the cave, and the midwife said, This day my soul is magnified, for mine eyes have seen surprising things, and salvation is brought forth to Israel.

But on a sudden the cloud became a great light in the cave, so that their eyes could not bear it.

But the light gradually decreased, until the infant appeared, and sucked the breast of his mother Mary.

Then the midwife cried out and said, How glorious a day is this, wherein mine eyes have seen this extraordinary sight!

And the midwife went out from the cave, and Salome met her.

And the midwife said to her, Salome, Salome, I will tell you a most surprising thing which I saw.

A virgin hath brought forth, which is a thing contrary to nature.

To which Salome replied, As the Lord my God liveth, unless I receive particular proof of this matter, I will not believe that a virgin hath brought forth.

Then Salome went in, and the midwife said, Mary, show thyself, for a great controversy is risen concerning thee.

And Salome received satisfaction.

But her hand was withered, and she groaned bitterly.

And said, Woe to me, because of mine iniquity; for I have tempted the living God, and my hand is ready to drop off.

Then Salome made her supplication to the Lord, and said, O, God of my fathers, remember me, for I am of the seed of Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob.

Make me not a reproach among the children of Israel, but restore me sound to my parents.

For Thou well knowest, O Lord, that I have performed many offices of charity in Thy name, and have received my reward from Thee.

Upon this an angel of the Lord stood by Salome, and said: The Lord God hath heard thy prayer; reach forth thy hand to the child, and carry him, and by that means thou shalt be restored.

Salome, filled with exceeding joy, went to the child, and said, I will touch him.

And she proposed to worship him, for she said, This is a great king, which is born in Israel.

And straightway Salome was cured.

Then the midwife went out of the cave, being approved by God.

And lo! a voice came to Salome, Declare not the strange things which thou hast seen till the child has come to Jerusalem.

So Salome also departed, approved of God.

Then Joseph was preparing to go away, because there arose a great disorder in Bethlehem by the coming of some wise men from the East.

Who said, Where is the King of the Jews born? For we have seen his stay in the East, and have come to worship him.

When Herod heard this he was exceedingly troubled, and sent messengers to the wise men and to the priests, and inquired of them in the Town Hall.

And said unto them, Where have have you it written concerning Christ, the King, or where should he be born?

Then they say unto him, In Bethlehem of Judea; for thus it is written; And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Judah, art not the least among the Princes of Judah, for out of thee shall come a ruler, who shall rule my people Israel.

And having sent away the chief priests, he inquired of the wise man in the town hall, and said unto them, What sign was it ye saw concerning the King that is born?

They answered him, We saw an extraordinary large star shining among the stars of heaven, and so outshined the other stars, as they became not visible, and we knew thereby that a great King was born in Israel, and therefor we are come to worship him.

Then said Herod to them, Go and make diligent inquiry; and if ye find the child bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also.

So the wise men went forth, and behold, the star which they saw in the East went before them, till it came and stood over the cave where the young child was with Mary his mother.

Then they brought forth out of their treasures and offered unto him gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.

And being warned in a dream by an angel, that they should not return to Herod through Judea, they departed into their own country by another way.

"THE STAR OF ITALY."

Victor Emmanuel on the Throne—The Rejoicings at Rome.

Florence (Nov. 28) Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

Yesterday, King Victor Emanuel I. opened the Italian Parliament in Rome, under circumstances peculiarly propitious.

The enthusiasm which this first meeting of Parliament in the Eternal City has aroused, not merely in the capital, but throughout all Italy, is indescribable. From early morning until late at night there was in Rome a continual festival. The streets were adorned with numberless triumphal arches, and the square with beautiful pavilions. Thousands of flags were flying, and every house was gaily decorated. Extreme animation prevailed in the streets, while at the windows the beauty, not merely of Rome, but of all Europe, was represented. The weather was delightful; so clear, indeed, was the atmosphere, that for some time in the morning a beautiful star was visible, notwithstanding the sunlight. All the journals, announcing this extraordinary phenomenon, state that everywhere throughout the city the people gazed intently, exclaiming: "It is the star of Italy!"

All the towns and villages in the vicinity of Rome were crowded with strangers unable to find accommodation within the city. The illumination last night was upon a scale of unparalleled magnificence. There were numerous fine arches, gaily decorated with illuminated flowers and heraldic devices. At many points were lovely pavilions with pendant bells and globes, and light of every color; also, beautiful gardens, with brilliant rays issuing from the flowers. Some of the squares were transformed into magnificent saloons, elegantly decorated. Calcium lights (called "suns") cast their fervid rays in all directions. The long Corso, from the Piazza di Venezia to the Piazza del Popolo, is described as "a gallery of fire." At the the Piazza di Venezia was a splendid arch, upon which was written in flaming characters: "Viva Vittorio Emmanuele, Red d'Italia." Other arches were erected along the Corso at distances of about forty yards.

The royal family proceeded in great state to the palace of Monte Citorio, where Parliament was convoked. Shortly before 10 o'clock the cortege of the Princess Marguerita issued from the Palace of the Quirinal. In the eighth carriage appeared the Princess, accompanied by the Signora Lavatelli, lady of honor, and two gentlemen of the court. She was elegantly attired in emerald-green velvet, trimmed with antique lace. Arrived at Monte Citorio, the Princess was received by the deputations of the Senate and the Camera, and, entering the grand hall, proceeded with her suite to the right tribune. Her appearance was the signal for a frantic outburst of applause—three times repeated.

At a little before 11 was heard the thunder of the artillery. The trumpets sounded, and the royal cortege issued from the Quirinal. At the head of the procession was a mounted detachment of National Guards, followed by cuirassiers; then came two grooms, preceding a carriage of great magnificence, surmounted by a crown, and in this carriage was Victor Emanuel, wearing the uniform of a General. Upon his left was the Prince Umberto, and opposite the Prince Eugenio and the General de Sonnaz. Prince Umberto, like his father, was dressed as a General, while Prince Eugenio appeared as an Admiral. An officer of the National Guard and a shield-bearer of the King rode on either side of the royal carriage.

There next appeared a body of mounted National Guards, and afterward several carriages of the court, the procession terminating with another detachment of troops. The King was received with extraordinary enthusiasm. The music of the "Royal March" was lost in incessant shouts of "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" The ladies applauded from the balconies, and the spectacle moved many of them to tears.

At the Parliament the King was received by the deputation of Senators and Deputies, and entered the chamber accompanied by the Princes, the Ministers, the grand dignitaries of state, and the gentlemen of the court.

"Here," says an account in the *Gazetta d' Italia*, "the pen can no longer describe. The thundering that rose from every side, the frantic agitation of all the hands and all the arms, the commotion, the joy, the tears, the feverish enthusiasm, is something that surpasses even the most fervid imagination. The applause was renewed three or four times. For many and many minutes it was impossible to commence the session, and the martial countenance of the King appeared so disturbed and moved that perhaps in the first moment the voice did not suffice him to pronounce the discourse of the Crown. He paused some time at the foot of the throne, saluting. The effect of that solemn, grandiose, most imposing moment is indescribable."

At the foot of the throne the military cortege, brilliant with gilded devices, presented a magical and imposing spectacle.

After the President of the Council in the name of the King invited the Senators and the Deputies to resume their seats, the King Victor Emmanuel pronounced, with a firm and clear voice, the following discourse, of which only a brief synopsis was forwarded by cable to America:

Signori Senatori, Signori Deputati:

The work to which we consecrated our life is accomplished. [Applause.]

After long expiatory trials, Italy is restored to herself and to Rome. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Here, where our people, after the dispersion of many centuries, are for the first time gathered together in the majesty of their representatives [applause]; here, where we recognize the country of our thoughts, everything speaks to us of grandeur, but at the same time everything reminds us of our duties. The joys of these days shall not cause us to forget them. [Applause.]

We have reconquered our place in the world, defending the right of the nation. To-day, that the national unity is accomplished, and a new era of Italian history opened, we will not prove false to our principles. [Applause.]

Risen in the name of liberty, we should seek in liberty and in order the secret of strength and of conciliation. [Applause.]

We have proclaimed the separation of the State from the Church, and recognizing the perfect independence of the spiritual authority, we should have faith that Rome, capital of Italy, may also continue to be the pacific and respected seat of the pontificate.

Thus we shall succeed in tranquilizing consciences as, by a firmness of resolution equal to the moderation of the manner, we have succeeded in achieving the national unity—maintaining unaltered the amicable relations with foreign powers.

The propositions that will be presented to you for the regulation of the religious corporations, basing themselves upon the same principle of liberty, will regard only the judicial representation and the form of the possessions, leaving intact those ecclesiastical institutions that have part in the government of the Church universal.

In addition to this most serious subject, the economic and financial questions chiefly demand your attention.

Now that Italy is constituted, we should resolve to render her prosperous by the amelioration of the financial situation, an undertaking which cannot fail, if we bring to the task that same virtue and perseverance from which has issued national life.

A good financial condition will assure the means for strengthening the military organization. My most ardent desire is for peace, and nothing causes me to fear that peace will be disturbed; still, the organization of the army and navy, the improvement of the arms, the defensive works of the national territory, require long and mature study; and the future may demand a severe account for every unforeseen delay.

You will examine the measures toward the end in question which will be presented to you by my government.

Other propositions are not wanting; such as those regarding the communes and the provinces, the administrative decentralization to such a degree as shall not weaken the state, and those relative to a single penal code, tending to reform the institution of the jury, and to give greater uniformity and efficacy to the judicial organization. Thus we will increase the public security, without which the blessings of liberty are themselves in peril.

Signori Senatori, Signori Deputati:

A vast field of labor opens before us. The national unity achieved, the struggle of parties will be, I hope, less animated. It will have, henceforth, no other aim than the better development of the productive forces of the nation. [Applause.]

And I rejoice greatly at the increasing industry of our population, manifested through many indices.

Our political resurrection, is thus followed closely by an economical amelioration, institutions of credit, commercial associations, artistic and industrial expositions, public congresses of savants are continually multiplying.

It is essential that Parliament and government should encourage this fruitful movement by extending and re-enforce professional and scientific instruction, and by opening new ways of communication and new channels to commerce.

The marvellous work of tunneling Mont Cenis is accomplished; that of St. Gothard is about to be commenced. Thus the grand line which, traversing Italy to Brindisi,* brings Europe nearer to India, will find three passages for steam communication† opened through the Alps.

The celerity of travel and the facility of exchange will increase the amicable relations which already bind us to the trans-Alpine peoples, and will revive the noble struggles of labor and civilization. [Applause.]

The future opens before us rich with promise. It is ours to respond to the favors of Providence by proving ourselves worthy to maintain the glorious destiny of Italy and of Rome. [Reiterated applause, and shouts of "Long live the King."

*A city on the Adriatic, a long distance south of Ancona.

†The railway over the Brenner Pass, from Verona to Innspruck and Munich; the one through Mont Cenis, and the one about to be commenced, over the St. Gothard.

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RANDALL, HALL & CO., 915 West Lake st.
Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 632 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. S. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 564 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 28th.
K. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 245 W Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington st.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 121 Eighteenth st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 694 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st. near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 266 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 122 and 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 548 Wab. av.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 286 State st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st., and 92 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 397 & 882 State.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.
Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 180 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.
Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.
Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).
Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 239 South Desplaines st.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.
Furnaces, Steam Heating, Hotel Ranges.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 227 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 230 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 253 to 259 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.
Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal st.
Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 & 245 So. Clark st.
Gas and Steam Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 283 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 286 28th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 722 Michigan av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
FAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 68 and 70 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 171 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 220 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKEN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 190 E. Washington st.
Grocers (Family).
JAMES R. HODGES, 273 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana av. and 22d st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, [illegible] New DURAND & POWERS [illegible]
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 260 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 651 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 251 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 279 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 129 Michigan av.
HARMON, MERRILL & CO., 22 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSELL BROS., 292 and 294 South Canal st.
J. H. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 778 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 58 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SON, 5 N. Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 207 Throop st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1056 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 33 W. Randolph st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS" GUN POWDER, 365 Michigan av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 738 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 189 West Randolph st.
Hardware (Retail).
H. W. COOLIDGE, 265 West Madison st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 10 and 12 South Canal st.
SHERBURNE & [illegible], 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BRADEN, 37 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan av.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, 75 and 77 Lake st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 46 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER, [illegible], 20th & State.
MACKENZIE, N. W. Madison and 555 State st.
THOS. E. MORRIS, 271 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 394 Madison st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, [illegible] st. and 201 W. Madison st.
Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 213 W. Madison.
Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 322 State st.
Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 240 Michigan av.
Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 40 South Market st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Hops and Malt.
HULL, LIDELL & CO., 7 Michigan ave.
Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 292 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 73 South Canal st.
Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 682 W. Washington st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 372 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 402 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC, (AUG. JOHNSON), 679 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 660 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 183 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 60 South Canal st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 16, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 50 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 200 West Madison st.
REPUBLIC, 534 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 282 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 738 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 846 Wabash.
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 50 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Clossey), 1055 Wabash.
WASHINGTON, 586 Wabash av.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.
LETZ & CO., Desplaines st., Wayman to Carroll.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 305 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 363 Wabash av.
GILES, 264 Wab av., 237 W. Madison and 153 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 266 Michigan av.
C. P. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
N. MATSON & CO., 461 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 673 Wabash av.
R. F. NORRIS & CO., 485 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 98 W. Madison st.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 486 Wabash av.
Job Printers.
CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st.
F. L. HANSCOM & CO., 329 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 10 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 289 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 523 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 483 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 3, 145 West Madison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 381 Wabash av.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st., Room 13.
COUDY & CHANDLER, 601 Wabash av.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 125 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 550 Wab. av. & 60 Canal.
DENT & BLACK, 730 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 48 West Randolph st.
HOARD & HOLMES, 596 State st., near 18th st.
JOS. R. LEAKE, 16 Nixon B'd'g, cor Monroe & LaSalle.
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 61 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, n. e. cor State and Madison.
P. McHUGH, 20 W. Randolph, cor Canal & Randolph.
W. T. PETERS & S. APPLETON, 142 West Madison.
M. W. ROBINSON, 539 Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 461 Wabash av.
SIDNEY SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 686 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 389 Wabash av.
SHERWOOD, McLELLAN & TENNEY, 664 Wabash.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal.
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 132 West Monroe st.
WILLARD & THOMPSON, 556 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARKE, Van Buren, bet. Wab & Mich av.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 82 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
P. R. L. HARDENBERGH, cor West Lake st.
D. BERGSTROM & CO., 313 Michigan av.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 577 and 579 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 22, 24 and 27 N. Clinton st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.) 7 S. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor. Twenty-third and State sts.
Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 197 W. Randolph st.
Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 5 E. Kinzie st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALLE, 160 Eighteenth st.
Map Publishers.
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 62 and 64 West Lake st.
Malt.
WYETH & VANDERVOORT, Malt Co., 18th and Canal.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 58 South Canal st.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 300 Michigan av.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 67 West Washington st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 261 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
MAYHEW, DALY & CO., 116 Michigan av.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
RICE & THOMPSON, 219 West Madison st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor. Washington and Western av.
Oysters and Fish.
F. J. BUTH SQUARE BRAND, 53 to 57 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 563 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 40 Market st.
Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 105 West Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 364 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 59 West Randolph st.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 217 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 91 North Jefferson st.
KENT, [illegible] & CONVERSE, 94 W. Washington st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 E. Randolph st.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State st.
F. G. SHEPARD, 582 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 566 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 624 Wabash av.
Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 596 Wabash av.
Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2 State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 23d st.
A. LIPMAN, 614 Michigan av near Eighteenth.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 953 Prairie-av., A. G. BEEBE, 64 Park-av.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 388 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 270 and 614 Michigan av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 499 W. Randolph.
W. W. KIMBALL, 310 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S., 651 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 51 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 51 S. Carpenter.
Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 238 Michigan av.
R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 620 North Clark.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 7 S. Jefferson, nr. Randolph.
Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERILL, 660 Wabash av.
AYRES & KOFF, 541 Wabash av.
HIRAM BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 73 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 549 Michigan av.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 466 Wabash av., & 230 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 232 S. Halsted st.
N. P. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 336 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 362 Michigan av.
H. O. STONE, 672 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADE BROS., 122 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 16 Congress, late 155 Dearborn.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 67 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 435 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 58 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 112 North Desplaines st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st., near Lake.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 40 South Desplaines st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 265 Mich. av.
Seeds.
JAS. F. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, 104 South Halsted st.
"BLEES," J. H. LEROY & CO., 143 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, [illegible] W. Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 289 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 344 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 661 Wabash av.
SINGER (J. N. Wilkins), 25 South Desplaines st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 223 S. Halsted st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 672 Wabash av.
Sewing Silk and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. B. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 661 Wab. av., and 80 W. Washington.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 221 West Lake st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 125 28th st.
Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 63 S. Halsted st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 60 South Canal st.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.
Stoves (Wholesale).
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 40 and 42 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
TIERNEY, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 342 Lake st.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 148 West Madison st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Stoves (Retail).
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 135 Fifth av.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
PIONEER MANF. CO., 86 and 88 South Canal st.
Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., [illegible]
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 24 West Lake st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan av.
Tin Plate and Metals, Tinners' and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av., nr V. Buren.
Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 472 Wabash av.
JOHN EBERS, 13 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 670 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 297 Wabash av.
WM. H. GOUGHY, 178 West Washington st.
WM. GRUB & CO., 175 W Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 496 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 65 S. Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.
J. S. McFARLAND, 237 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 187 Twenty-second.
JOHN STEVENSON, 140 and 142 22d st. (up-stairs).
HENRY TURNER, 111 West Madison st.
E. J. WALSHE, 502 Wabash av.
Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 570 State st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 269 Wabash av.
HASKELL & BRO., 475 Michigan and 84 S. Halsted.
Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 10 W. Van Buren.
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 16th sts.
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 94 South Canal.
Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 42 LaSalle st.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 56 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 22 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., (Detroit), Chicago, 243 & 245 S. Clark.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 56 and 60 Jackson st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W. Madison.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARTIN & PEALE, Mich av. & Jackson.
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 4 and 6 South Canal.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson.
Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 252 W. Madison st.

INSURANCE.

Tried in the Fire and found Faithful.

PHŒNIX Insurance Company,
Of Hartford, Conn.

SEVENTEEN YEARS of brilliant success and substantial prosperity, in a profession in which three-fourths of all the Companies engaged prove bitter failures, indicates soundness of management, conservative practice, and legitimate underwriting.
Chicago Office, 43 South Canal-st.
E. L. IRETON, Adjuster.
HENRY H. BROWN, Agent.
Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

A CARD.

The office of the PEOPLE'S INS. CO., of San Francisco, Cal., is at 185 West Monroe-st., Chicago, where the undersigned can be found, a few days longer, authorized to adjust and settle all claims against the above Company and the LAMAR of Chicago.
JOHN H. WISE, Vice President.
A. R. GUNNISON, Adjuster.

The following telegram was received by JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., from their attorney in San Francisco, Cal.:
San Francisco, Dec. 21, 1871.
To JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.:
I have settled with the People's Ins. Co. for twenty-five cents on the dollar.
D. E. TENNEY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SUFFOLK—SS. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT September Term, 1871.
Commonwealth by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, vs.
New England Mutual Marine Insurance Co.
The undersigned have been appointed Receivers in the above cause. All persons having claims against the said company are requested to furnish the undersigned a statement thereof forthwith, and all persons indebted to said company are requested to make payment to them.
BOSTON, December 18, 1871.
(Signed) GEORGE C. LORD, ALPHEUS HARDY, JAS. H. BEAL, Receivers, No. 5 Sears' Building.
Claims at Chicago may be presented through Messrs GEORGE C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

NOTICE.

Parties having unadjusted claims against the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., are requested to call at our office, 212 East Madison-st., as soon as possible.
S. M. MOORE & CO.

Buffalo Ins. Companies.
I will buy adjusted claims in the above Companies for a few days.
Chicago, Dec. 27. H. M. KINNE, 78 West Randolph-st.

Republic Ins. Company.
Will buy adjusted claims in the above Company.
C. H. VEHMEYER,
Chicago, Dec. 28. 585 Wabash-av.

Roger Williams Insurance Co.
The Secretary of this company, Mr. J. W. DAVENPORT, may be found at No. 181 West Madison-st., Room 9, where he will be pleased to see policyholders.

NOTICE.
Parties holding policies in the Occidental Ins. Co., of San Francisco, Cal., who did not suffer loss are requested to present the same for cancellation.
A. C. GREENEBAUM, Agent,
46 West Randolph-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Supplies.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK,
OFFICE OF CLERK OF COUNTY COURT,
CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1871.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office up to and including January 15, 1872, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, &c., also all the wood, coal, meat, provisions, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, medicines, &c., needed for the Insane Asylum, and Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, for one year, ending Dec. 31, 1872; to be delivered at such places and at such times as the county may direct.

By January 2, 1872, exhibits showing the quantity and quality of the various articles needed by the county, also where same are to be delivered, can be seen in the office of the County Clerk.

The exhibits are prepared by the different departments, and owing to the great variety of articles enumerated in the exhibits they have been classified and numbered, and it is expected that the bids will not only designate the article, but the number of exhibit and article, so that confusion on opening of bids may be avoided. All bids not in conformity with foregoing instructions will be rejected.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject all bids if deemed expedient to do so.

Payments to be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of Cook County, and endorsed
"Proposals for Supplies,"
"Exhibit.... Number...."

JOHN G. GINDELE,
County Clerk.

All weekly papers in the city (except those having daily issue) please insert once.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have established a tea store at
114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.
All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

REAL ESTATE.

189 Wabash-av.,
Within Forty feet of Palmer's Grand Hotel,
FOR SALE.
25 feet by 185 feet, to alley. Price, $20,000, on easy terms, but no deviation in price. Apply to DR. JUSTIN HAYES, 128 Calumet-av.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,
has been in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has gained a reputation above all others in his line or specialty which has induced others to advertise in his name, trying to build a practice upon his reputation, since the great fire in this city. Dr. Bigelow trusts that this timely notice will prevent outside parties from being misled by newspaper advertisements. Call or address Dr. C. BIGELOW, 464 South State st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. A. G. Olin,
The longest engaged and most successful physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 182 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 563 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

The Chicago Tribune.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1871.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The present financial condition of Cook County, and incidentally of the State, is becoming a matter of serious importance. The assessments for State and county purposes, for the tax of 1871, were made last year and returned to the County Clerk's office. They were totally destroyed by the fire. There is no duplicate, nor is there any means of furnishing one. The County Treasurer, who is Collector of Taxes, has no record of any assessment of any property in Cook County. The County Clerk has no record of any assessment, and can furnish none to the Treasurer. The Town Assessors had completed their work, and have no returns to make to the County Clerk. The Auditor has notified the Clerk of this county that the rate of taxation for the year is a given number of mills on the dollar of the assessed value of the taxable property in this county; the Board of Supervisors have also fixed the rate of taxation for county purposes on the same valuation; but there is no record of any such valuation, nor of the assessment of any property in this county for any such purpose.

The Legislature has been in session two months with a full knowledge of this fact, and yet no action has been taken to remedy the difficulty. Taxes will be due on the 30th of April; but no taxes can be collected in this county in the absence of an assessment. The State tax collected in this county is equal, ordinarily, to one-sixth of the whole revenue of the State. Unless there be a tax collected here, the State will lose this large portion of her revenue, and the county will be left helpless. There will not be a dollar in the Treasury to meet liabilities, pay interest, support public institutions, pay salaries, or carry on the County Government. Our members of the Legislature have expended a vast amount of words begging for a rebate of taxes equal to the amount of property destroyed by the fire. But what taxes are to be rebated? No assessment has been made of which there is any record, or of which a copy can be made. Not a line of the Assessors' returns is in existence. How can taxes be levied on property not listed or returned? How can the Treasurer or Collectors collect taxes not assessed?

It is clear that the Legislature should, immediately upon meeting in January, provide for a new assessment of taxable property in Cook County, and for the collection of taxes upon the returns thus made. That is the only legal means by which revenue can be collected in this county, and it is the shortest and most direct. It has also the recommendation of being the only honest and just process of reaching the necessary end.

The whole State is interested in this matter. Unless there be a State tax collected in this county, there will be an alarming deficiency in the State revenue, while the county affairs will be involved in the most inexplicable confusion. The Board of County Commissioners should address their attention to this subject promptly.

BUILDING MATERIALS FOR CHICAGO.

The bill pending before Congress for allowing the importation into Chicago, for one year, of all articles of building material to be used in the burned district, free of duty, will, we have no doubt, become a law. Some years ago, when the city of Portland was destroyed, Congress, by an unanimous vote in both houses, passed a similar bill, and the precedent will unquestionably be followed in this case. The immense importance of this act will be readily understood by any one who will estimate the amount of each kind of material we shall need to rebuild the burned district. The duties in gold, on some of the principal of these articles, are as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Bricks	20	Lumber	20
Brass	35	Window glass	50
Copper	33	Glass, finished plate	30
Felt for roofing	20	Paints	50
Marble, rough	72	Nails	23
Marble, sawed and dressed	148	Screws	67
Iron castings	60	Lead manufactures	35
Sheet iron	56	Granite	20
Water and gas pipes	55	Tin, sheets and plates	25
Gas fixtures	50	Varnish	57
Zinc	42	Steel	45

It is not an extravagant estimate to say that the passage of this bill will make a difference in the cost of rebuilding the burned district of Chicago to the amount of $25,000,000. Lest any person might make the mistake of assuming that this remission of duties will involve a loss of the same amount of revenue to the government, it is necessary to state that the entire revenue collected last year in all the United States from all the articles we have enumerated did not reach $4,000,000. The remission of the duties on these articles, imported into Chicago for one year, will not involve a loss of revenue of more than $200,000, though it will furnish our people with the materials needed at a saving of not less than $25,000,000.

The bill now before the Committee of Ways and Means was introduced by Mr. Burchard, of Illinois. A similar bill was also introduced by General Beveridge in the House, and by General Logan in the Senate. They are all copied from the Portland act, and it remains to be seen whether Congress will be less liberal to Chicago, in her greater calamity, than to the principal city of Maine.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S POSITION.

The position of Senator Trumbull, as regards the recent needless commotion in the Senate over the resolution to continue the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, has been made the subject of considerable discussion, more or less complimentary to that gentleman. As we understand it, Mr. Trumbull had no other thought, in moving the resolution, than to carry forward those reforms in the civil service which he has been advocating ever since the close of the war. This committee, under the able and impartial leadership of Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, had, in the preceding Congress, exposed many venerable abuses which had crept into the civil service, particularly in that branch of it which has to do with the collection of the customs. The publication of the testimony, one year ago, had not been objected to by anybody on the score of its effect upon the party,—certainly not by the President of the United States. Nor is there any evidence that he desired either to suppress that investigation or to prevent a continuance of the same. That a committee which had performed such signal service, but had not yet exhausted the subject, ought to be continued, was, we presume, the only thought in Senator Trumbull's mind when he made his motion. It is not probable that he stopped to inquire how it would suit the office-holders in New York, or the office-holders anywhere else. It is not likely that he paused to inquire how it would suit the Executive branch of the government, though, if he had done so, he would have found ample justification in the President's message for making the motion he did make. Not being himself a part of the Executive branch of the government, it was not for him to inquire whether a resolution, right in itself, was agreeable to that branch of the government or not. It is very clear, however, that he had no unfriendly or sinister motives in taking the step, and that the motion is to be judged upon its merits. Mr. Trumbull has been long enough in the Senate to enable the public to judge whether he usually acts from sinister motives, and whether, in moving a resolution of inquiry asking for the appointment of a committee, he intends something different from what appears on the surface. During President Lincoln's administration, committees of investigation in both Senate and House were prying and digging all the time: yet nobody ever dreamed of accusing the movers or the members of sinister or unpatriotic motives. There was a Committee on the Conduct of the War, in session all the time, inquiring into everything, perhaps doing some foolish things, yet, on the whole, a useful committee. Senator Chandler was a member of that committee, and he probably never thought himself a disloyal person, or unfriendly to President Lincoln, by reason of his membership or his inquisitive proceedings. There was a committee to investigate army contracts, and another to investigate navy contracts, and another to investigate gun contracts, and another to investigate frauds in the transportation of troops and supplies, besides several other committees on minor subjects.

The theory that a desire to investigate implies unfriendliness to the Administration, is altogether novel and original. It is a recent discovery made by Senator Conkling and those who followed his absurd leadership in opposing Mr. Trumbull's resolution. As for Mr. Trumbull himself, he secured a substantial triumph in the estimation of the country, without desiring or intending it. He sought no victory over anybody or anything, except the bad system which he has so long opposed and exposed. He has made no attack upon the Administration, nor is there any reason to suppose that the Administration desired to prevent the passage of the resolution, or to avoid an investigation as searching as anybody desired to make. Whatever appearance there has been of a victory over the Administration is due to the officiousness of Conkling, Morton, Sherman, and their carpet-bag followers, who ought to be notified, if they have not already been, that their self-constituted championship is a damage to any well-regulated Administration.

THE PROPOSED REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Nine years ago next Monday, to-wit, on the 1st of January, 1863, President Lincoln inaugurated the greatest reform which America has seen, by the issue of his Proclamation of Emancipation. On the ninth recurring anniversary of that holiday, President Grant has promised to inaugurate a reform, which, if faithfully carried out, will be second in magnitude only to that which wiped the stain of slavery from our nation's escutcheon. We allude, as will be readily understood, to the proposed reform of the Civil Service.

The report of the Commission presided over by Mr. Curtis, which we published in full a few days ago, will be found a very satisfactory document. It reveals, to be sure, many very startling facts concerning the present condition of our Federal service; but it suggests with sufficient clearness certain measures which will certainly tend to purify our political machinery, and, if executed in good faith, will accomplish a great deal of good. The chief aim of the Commission has been, after ascertaining what are the actual faults of our Civil Service, to devise the simplest, most effective, and least revolutionary means for their correction. Their chief effort has been to "baffle political pressure" in the bestowal of appointments to office or employment in the Federal departments. To "baffle political pressure" in its constant and insidious endeavors to oust worthy men from their places under the government, and to foist unworthy men therein, is to elevate at once the moral and intellectual standard of qualification for the service; to raise, at the same time, the standard of effort on the part of the public's servants; to make the profession of these functionaries a badge of honor to them, rather than a reproach; to render the President and his heads of departments directly responsible to the people for the honesty and efficiency of their several departments; to relieve legislation from many of its present embarrassing and corrupting influences, and place it ultimately in the hands of a far higher class of men than the majority of those in whom the workings of the spoils system have now placed it; to save to the government much of the revenue which it now loses through dishonest or incapable officials; to hand back the custody of the fountain head of government—the polls and primaries—to the people themselves, instead of the mercenary classes who make their living by it; and to relieve our country from the shame of the spectacle which it now presents every four years, and in a somewhat less degree every two years, of a disgraceful scramble for plunder, at the White House and at the Capitol. Accordingly, it is to the "baffling of political pressure" that the Commissioners have chiefly addressed themselves, partly in spite of the discouragements which the late Attorney General was able to heap up in his opinion of last summer.

To this end the Commission has given the existing system a thorough overhauling, and has availed itself of the systems of the best governed European countries—especially England and Switzerland—as models suitable for imitation, combination in some respects, and of improvement in others, for the system which they recommend. It will be generally admitted, we think, that the labor of the Commission has developed more tangible and desirable results than could have been expected when they first assembled at Washington, and that they have exhibited our existing Civil Service to the public in a condition more susceptible of reform than the majority even of the Civil Service reformers believed it to be.

Nor will the public fail to ascribe to President Grant the credit which will be due to him when he shall have carried out, in good faith, the promises which he makes in his message accompanying the report. The rules recommended by the Commission subject all officers of the Civil Service, except those whose titles are subjoined, to a competitive examination, and an arrangement into groups and classes, which, if the rules are faithfully carried out, will remove almost entirely the political pressure which has of late influenced all appointments. These exceptions are:

Heads of Departments, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, Assistant Attorney General, and First Assistant Postmaster General, Solicitor General, Solicitor of the Treasury, Naval Solicitor, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Examiner of Claims in the State Department, Treasurer of the United States, Register of the Treasury, First and Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Judges of United States Courts, District Attorneys, the Private Secretary of the President, Embassadors and other public Ministers, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Director of the Mint, Governors of Territories, Special Commissioners, Special Annual Visiting Examining Boards, persons appointed to positions without compensation for services, despatch agents, and bearers of despatches.

To this list of officers and employes exempt from the rules of examination, probation, etc., are to be added Postmasters and a few subordinates of certain bonded officers, who, being responsible to the government for moneys committed to their charge, must be allowed to choose those who have the handling of the moneys for which they, the principals, are bound. So far, however, as the great army of department employes at Washington, Custom House pensioners at New York, San Francisco, etc., revenue officials and hangers-on throughout the length and breadth of the land are concerned, the rules submitted by the Commission are according to the President's promise, to be applied in all appointments made after the 1st day of January, 1872. If the President had gone further, and applied the plan of the Commission to all present incumbents, through the various departments, bureaus, and outlying strongholds of political corruption as rapidly as possible, without disturbing the public business, he would have won thereby a larger claim to popularity. But if the people can see that the present evil system is in the course of ultimate extinction, and that, as death, resignation, and removal weed out the incompetents, the parasites, the mere political favorites, the products of the corrupt caucus system, a new and better class shall take their places under a tenure bounded by good behavior, they will be content.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, is again in trouble, and all England is agitated on his account. This time he is shut in somewhere between the sea coast and Lake Tanganika, wherever that is. It is now proposed to send out an armed expedition after him. Would it not be well, considering the fact that Dr. Livingstone is continually getting into trouble, continually losing his way, continually picking up a fuss with the natives, continually dying and coming to life again, and continually lacerating our feelings, that as soon as he is rescued he shall be brought to England and put under bonds to keep out of Africa? He is making more fuss than all the other travellers in Africa combined, and what little he accomplishes does not compensate for the trouble he makes.

Mr. Alfred Yaple publishes, in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a long letter, giving "the true basis of party organization and action." He insists that the Republican and Democratic parties have performed their respective missions, and that, as now constituted, they are mere organizations to control and enjoy official emoluments. He advises the reorganization of parties, and lays down a platform upon which, in his judgment, such new organization would be successful, and suggests the names of W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as fitting candidates for President and Vice President. Mr. Yaple writes from the standpoint of a Democrat who is forced to the confession that the longer existence of that party can produce no good, and as long as it exists will serve to perpetuate abuses in the Republican organization. There must be parties in the country. So long as the country regards the Democratic party as an unmitigated evil, so long the Republican party must have almost unopposed control of the Federal and State governments, and so long will the faction of that party in office be able to dictate terms to the country. The reorganization of the Democratic party under a new name will not satisfy the American people. The only present hope of political reform is in the Republican party. The great bulk of the people are straightforward and honest; they thoroughly understand the cause of all existing evils; but, so long as they have no escape except by taking Democratic rulers, they prefer to endure their present afflictions. But if the Democratic party would formally abandon its organization,—if it would dissolve, leaving the people free to purify the Republican party of the self-constituted dictators and agents of monopolies, who direct and control, to a large extent, its organization,—the work would not only be done effectually but speedily.

The Agricultural Congress which has recently been in session at Selma, Ala., is beginning to assume an important position in the material reorganization of the South. The object of this Congress is to combine the agricultural against consolidating and monopolizing interests, to promote the industry of the South, and to introduce skilled labor. How this is to be accomplished remains to be seen, as the proceedings of the Congress give us no clue to its proposed operations, beyond the consolidation of county and township organizations into a compact whole. Of the necessity of such a combined movement there can be little doubt, as in every State of the South, except Alabama, agricultural industry is not only not self-supporting, but, on the other hand, agricultural resources are steadily diminishing, and the land is all the time becoming less productive.

PERSONAL.

A Pittsburgh undertaker refused to screw the coffin lid over the body of a woman whom he was sent to bury, until a physician other than the one who had attended her, should pronounce her to be dead. He states that, on placing her in the coffin, he discovered her to be warm. A second physician pronounced her dead, and the funeral progressed.

—Fred Snedeker took such an interest in educational matters that he issued $8,500 worth of spurious Allentown school bonds and sold them to a New York broker.

—A lawyer hung out his shingle in Gowanus, L. I., for two years, and then left, as he had only one case in all that time, and that was inflammatory rheumatism, and nearly killed him.

—George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has just moved into his new mansion, corner of Walnut and Twenty-third streets, said to be the finest private residence in the world.

—The "Heathen Chinee" prides himself on paying all his debts at the beginning of each year, and places over his door an emblem that he is square with the world. This custom prevails throughout the Empire, and must be complied with to secure a good financial standing.

—The only man who writes M. C. at both ends of his name is Hon. M. C. Kerr, member of Congress from the Second District of Indiana.

—The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* of Dec. 27 says: "We regret to learn from Mr. Leib, who has just returned from Kansas City, that the little boy found at that place, a few days ago, was not his son. Mr. Leib had hastened to Kansas City, greatly elated over the prospect of the restoration of his missing child, but only to meet bitter disappointment in finding a little boy wholly unlike his own."

—In Danville, Ill., live a man and wife named Davidson, who are the parents of a child, now over five weeks old, which weighs but two pounds. Its length is seven inches, and its face about the size of a watch crystal. Its tiny arms are so slender that a small finger-ring can be slipped on either of them to the shoulder. This little creature is already making quite a noise in its part of the world, and hundreds have called to see it. The parents are of standard size.

—Hosea Bigelow, a well-known conductor on the Peoria & Rock Island Railway, died very suddenly, at the Peoria House, on Wednesday morning. His remains were sent to his home at Columbus, Ohio. His family is of the highest respectability and standing. He was about 48 years of age, and formerly had a very high reputation as a railroad man. He leaves a wife and several children.

—Miss Lucy V. Collins, formerly a leading young lady in Quincy society, recently died at Galveston Bay, Texas.

—During the progress of his lecture in East Boston recently, the Rev. Mr. Cudworth suddenly remembered that he had promised to marry a couple in his own church at that hour, and asked for fifteen minutes' leave of absence. The organist improved the time by playing the Wedding March, and on Mr. Cudworth's return the lecture was resumed.

—Dr. Charles Cullis, of Boston, whose special mission is the relief of consumptives by providing a place where their last hours can be spent pleasantly and peacefully, has carried out George Muller's "faith plan" with such success that he has bought and paid for a fine house, with eleven acres of land, in the vicinity of Boston. The grounds cost $90,000, and the present buildings about $30,000, and the Doctor desires to spend $80,000 more in enlarging and improving them. The work is wholly one of faith, the amount given since the work began having been $142,000. The number of patients received since opening is fifty-seven.

—Miss Lydia S. Hall, who is acting United States Treasurer in the absence of the male chief, was once a Lowell factory girl, and was a contributor to the famous *Lowell Offering*, over the *nom de plume* of "Adelaide." The Lowell *Courier* says: "Miss Hall has been a missionary to the Choctaws, and in border ruffian days lived in Kansas, where she was a considerable owner of real estate. Meeting with some misfortune in regard to titles of property, she went to Washington, and has held a clerkship in the Treasury Department since, being also engaged in studying law in order to enable her to secure her right to her property in Kansas, which she will no doubt do, and return to that State, unless she gets into the Cabinet. She is a lady of great versatility of talent, and would fill even a higher position than the one she now occupies with credit."

—In the accounts which have been published of the inauguration of the statue of Schiller at Berlin, says the *Athenæum*, some erroneous statements have been made as to the descendants of the poet. He left one son and one daughter; the latter, who is still alive, married Count Von Gleichen, whose son it was who was present at the uncovering of the monument in Berlin. Schiller's son was twice married, and by his first wife there is one son living, namely, Baron Fritz von Schiller, a retired officer in the Austrian service, who was prevented by indisposition from attending the ceremonial in Berlin. The present Baron von Schiller is married to the daughter of Colonel Alberti, of Stuttgard. There are no children by this union, and with the decease of the present Baron, who is in very bad health, the name of Schiller will be extinct.

—A New York letter says: "A church is to be established in this city on the first Sunday of the coming year, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Cora Tappan, the wife of General Tappan, who commanded the New Mexican Brigade during the war, who served on the Indian Peace Commission, and who was, for many years, a newspaper correspondent, connected with the New York *Tribune* and other papers. Rev. Mrs. Tappan was formerly Mrs. Cora Hatch, and subsequently Mrs. Cora Daniels, and was well known throughout the country as a Spiritual medium of the 'inspirational' order. She is said to be possessed of a highly poetical and ornamental style of eloquence; and though she is not the medium of Demosthenes, like Mrs. Woodhull, she is said to be the medium of twelve departed rhetoricians, who all understood oratory quite as well as Demosthenes. The Rev. Mrs. Burleigh, Rev. Miss Greaves, Rev. Mrs. Howe, Rev. Miss Olympia Brown, and a number of other reverend ladies, will have the honor of assisting at the ordination of Rev. Mrs. Tappan, who is the author of a volume of poetry, lately published, entitled 'Hesperia,' evidently not inspired by Milton, Pope, or Byron."

WASHINGTON.

Notes at Random.

The Civil Service Paper—George William Curtis.

Trumbull and Tipton in Debate—Logan, Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

Paymaster General Brice, in whose department Hodge committed the great defalcation, has properly been retired without discredit, and this keeps such things from happening again in his department. Now let General Spinner, who has been robbed four or five times, and whose spectacles might be taken off his nose without his cognizance, also go the way of all garrulous supernumeraries in order that we may not forget what he was once worth in the more vivid admonition that he is now out of use.

GRANT ON REFORM.

The President sends in a message commending the Civil Service report, before he has read the recommendations of the Commissioners.

This haste has been uncharitably supposed to have been compelled by the fatal character of the debate in the Senate on the Committee of Retrenchment. Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner, Logan, Patterson, and Tipton—perhaps the most formidable coalition of active intellects that has been seen these many years on the same side—had run down Morton, Sherman, and that set, and the whole press of the country had denounced as a blunder, and worse, the attempt to stave off investigation. As the Civil Service formed a large feature of the exposures of this administration, the President's monitors urged him to close the issue by an immediate message, anticipating the report of the Curtis Board.

WHAT IS THOUGHT.

There are two kinds of feeling on this matter. One is to give Grant credit for whatever he has done in favor of a responsible, non-partisan clerical force.

Another feeling is, that the healthful and spreading agitation for the total recovery of executive offices from the clutches of politicians must not be allowed to be suspended by any partial interest or cunning compromise from the Administration, proposed at the eleventh hour, on the eve of a Presidential election, and, after more than three years of unparalleled corruption and instability in our Civil Service. The mind of the country is already warmed up on this subject; and to dissipate the popular indignation by patching up a Civil Establishment which the next party will not respect, and which, after all, is dependent upon the Executive will, will be to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope.

ON CURTIS.

Mr. George W. Curtis, the head of the expiring Commission, is a very respectable, considerate and well-intentioned literary gentleman, fond of affairs, fond of recognition, and in a mild way a reformer, as well as mildly a skeptic. The feminine points of character are well instanced in him. A gentle and friendly efficiency marks all his writings, and he belongs to that growing class of permanent sophomores who deprecate the processes which bolder men adopt to work out the very ends which these amateurs prefer. There is a great deal of hard-knuckled work to be done in public life, and there are few soft places in it. What the Quaker is to the Indian policy, Mr. Curtis is to the Civil Service. I always admired this man's writing on "Jenkins." Eight or ten times a year he breaks out in a gentle, satirical bleat on "Jenkins." Who has paid so much attention to the delicate points of society as our friend? Witness his "Potiphar Papers," and that pretty novel, "Trumps," where all the men seem to be of the female sex, and all the women belong to the better world. A gentle nature is not to be decried in literature. A gentle nature, over-credulous, is a bother in politics. We can no more hit it than we can a woman, and, and yet it treats of the affairs of men like a woman talking politics.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

The debate on Trumbull's proposition to make a Committee on Retrenchment, and clothe it with the necessary powers to ascertain the facts and the lesson of prevailing dishonesty in office, has been very disastrous, not so much to the Administration as to its incompetent counsellors.

These inconsiderate parasites of the Executive office,—not Senators, for a Senator lives within his own body, and, rather than see a fellow-Senator stricken down, would see ten Presidents rebuked at the polls,—these extensions of the Executive arm, the frequent hinges of the Senate, having set on foot within the last year a series of measures disgraceful to the Senate, are now emboldened to rush into the breach and stop inquiry into the operations of the arm of which they formed a voluntary part. Happily, there is no such thing as a previous question to be called in the Senate. Debate goes on until all mutually consent that it shall terminate. It was cruelty to animals to see Morton swing his caucus sledge, and John Sherman pipe in at the wrong times, and the chatty and unsubstantial Edmunds play the magpie, and old Father Nye slouch in with his Scriptural quotations, and the unmannerly Conkling ponder over some sentence malignant enough to suit his passion, while every moment they got in deeper and deeper, and made their client worse. In this debate, Morton, the presumptuous overseer of the Senate for the President, experienced his tumble from the hands of Trumbull, who

> Unseamed him from the nave to the chaps,
> And set his head upon the battlements.

Old Mr. Nye has gone around the Senate for some time, doing the bareback feat, under the assumption of a clown, and playing the conspirator without apparent intention, like Count Fosco, who waddled, and smiled, and smoked cigarettes, while engaged upon very dark business. Schurz turned to this old jester and unravelled him, very much as if you would take the leaves out of a supposititious Bible, and find within the covers quite a different sort of reading matter. Nye has not been heard of since.

OLD TIP.

Perhaps the greatest treat of the day is to hear Tipton speak. This man is by far the keenest and boldest humorist of the Senate. He is a ready debater, uttering sentences as crisp and sparkling as the ablest man about, always timely, very severe, and yet his keenest thrusts are marked in an undescribable grimness of humor which makes everybody, but the particular object, delighted. If you can put yourself in the position of a Spaniard who loves the bull-fight, and can see the bull struck without a sense of sympathetic pain, you can appreciate the way in which Tipton's sallies tell upon spectators. He always manages to say in full what other Congressmen merely hinted at and forebore. How apt is his description of Grant as an "intellectual collossus," and of Newman, the Chaplain, as "the Ecclesiastical cyclone." How hearty was his denunciation of the horrors of partisanship in the Civil Service, when he said, "When I look back and see the manner in which I assisted to direct the public patronage, I stand amazed at the fact that I could ever have consented to it. "His description of Senators who have lived heretofore, apparently, for no other purpose, having no visible means of occupation, except sending for persons and papers," resenting the present committee" was particularly good. His description of Morton's speech as "so much for declamation and so much for the prairies and the intelligent men in the back country," brought down roars of laughter. Tipton is a quaint, thin spectacled man, a clergyman, and until of late, has not been much of an object in the Senate; but it is a strong exemplification of the power of individual character and talent to develop when not pulling in the traces of party, to see this genial old man from the frontiers step forward among the finest lights of the age, and vent his indignation upon the abuses of the time, and make himself and others think.

LOGAN.

The Illinois Senator John Logan, has also made the happiest record in that prominent body of the Legislature, and himself and colleague are on the happiest social and political terms. Their chivalrous consideration for each other was well attested by Logan rising in caucus the other day, when Trumbull was absent, and sounding a trumpet-note of generous defence for him. The fact is, that no State in the Union has a more effective delegation in the Senate at present than Illinois. It will bear the fullest comparison with the delegations of Massachusetts and Connecticut, which are the next best. It ranks, and perhaps outranks, any Senatorial delegation known here for many years. Logan is truly at home when on independent personality, and not working under the heavy responsibilities of ordinary party allegiance. He won his spurs in the House when he turned out Whittemore and the cadet-sellers. Trumbull said to me, a week ago, that Logan was the most congenial and best colleague he had ever had in the Senate during his long service; and yet the time was when these men were not in harmony. How mean are associations of interest and party service under the master's whip, compared to the equal and noble friendships of independent men supporting each other when the cohorts of power seek to press them down! The noblest part of the Republican party, and the best there ever was of it, is now arrayed against the superserviceable creatures of the Executive.

GATH.

Ocean Currents.

Dr. William Carpenter, of the British Royal Society, has recently made the startling statement that the Gulf Stream does not affect the climate of England and Western Europe. He claims that the difference between the temperatures of places in the same latitude, on opposite shores of the Atlantic is due to the fact that the climate temperature of the eastern shore of North America is abnormal, rather than that of the western coast of Europe and its flanking islands. The following abstract of his remarks on the subject will be of interest:

It is well known that, about half way across the Atlantic, the Gulf Stream divides into two portions. The largest volume turns to the south, and then bends round to the west, forming the Saragossa Sea, so well known to mariners. This part of the stream does not approach Europe near enough to sensibly affect its climate. The smaller current spreads itself into a shallow surface stream, and interdigitates with colder currents coming from the north, before reaching the shores of Europe, so that its heating effect can be but small. The higher temperature of the British Isles and Norway is due to an under-current that flows northward from the coast of Spain; while the extreme cold of Labrador and Newfoundland, and other places on the western coast of the Atlantic, results from a cold current from the North that holds its place on the surface till it reaches the Carolinas. To account for the northward flow, he refers to the well-known phenomenon that, while, in freezing, fresh water contracts only to a temperature of 39¼ degrees, salt water continues to contract till it reaches 27 degrees. The contraction in the polar regions from this cause will tend to form a depressed basin about the poles, into which the adjacent waters will flow, and this flow will be continuous, because the cooling process is incessant. This disturbance, combined with the evaporation in the equatorial regions, will give rise to a general flow of warm surface water northward, and a corresponding southward flow of cold substratum water. He thinks that the records of sea-soundings already made give strong indications in support of the view that the depths of the sea show the higher temperature required by this theory, and local departures from this general determination may be explained by peculiar disturbing causes.

These views of Dr. Carpenter received a strong endorsement from Sir William Herschel, just previous to the death of the latter. It is understood that the British Government is making arrangements for more extended and thorough sea-soundings than have yet been made, and these new researches will undoubtedly throw much additional light on the interesting subject of Dr. Carpenter's investigations.

Land Titles.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your paper, either editorially or by its correspondents, has presented to the public two, and only two, things to be done by the Legislature, to which no exception has been taken, because none can be taken:

First—Shorten our present seven-year limitation laws to three or five years. This alone can be made to perfect all the titles to land in this county, thus: Every man who has his last deed in his possession (and this is the case with a great majority) can re-record the same. Those whose last deeds have been destroyed can, in most cases, procure quit claim deeds, either from their immediate or more remote grantors or their heirs, and these will constitute the "color and claim" of title required by our statutes; and three or five years' payment of taxes (where no adverse claimant first pays the taxes), with or without possession, perfects the title.

Second—Appoint a Commission, composed mainly of experienced abstract makers, to compile one set of corrected and systematized books from the three sets in existence,—showing the chain of title to every piece of land in the county. Deposit the same in the Recorder's office, and make them at least *prima facie* evidence of their contents. But two possible objections can be urged to this course, one is, that "The Legislature cannot make that to be evidence which is not evidence." That is precisely what the Legislature can do and has done. A few years ago, the sworn statement of a party to a suit was not evidence in his own favor. Now he can testify in his own case. So of books, which are not now evidence.

The other objection is, that we are in the power of the owners of these sets of books, and they can demand for a copy, any unreasonable price which they may see fit. I answer: This objection is not valid until we have fully and fairly made the effort to agree with these gentlemen as to what is fair and right. But we are not in their power, as I have shown under my first head, for we have the means of perfecting our titles independently of the abstract-makers.

Now, Mr. Editor, if these two things are the things to be done (I do not claim to have discovered them), why not concentrate all our influence to have the same done immediately. We are losing precious time. Probably a sufficient force of clerks and copyists could be set to work to have the corrected set of books made out and compared within one year's time. Why should we lose a year's time before we begin?

REAL ESTATE OWNER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I desire to answer, through the columns of your paper, the objections against the purchase of the saved abstract-books contained in a letter of Mr. Charles A. Norton, published in your issue of the 23rd inst., and to review his plan for "replacing the burned records." There are also some misstatements in the letter (owing, doubtless, to the fact that Mr. Norton is not fully acquainted with the contents of the abstract-books), which I wish to correct.

Mr. Norton first states that "the objections to purchasing these books, and making them admissible as evidence of the truth of the statements they contain, are so obvious" that he is surprised at their having been overlooked; yet it appears to me that, obvious as these reasons appear to him, he fails to state any which have weight, at least when the facts come to be fully understood; on the contrary, the plan proposed in his letter does make them evidence when revised, not by comparison with the record, since that is impossible, but according to the private judgment of a commission consisting of abstract men, unassisted by any other evidence bearing upon the statements which they contain. It is true that Mr. Norton states, as one of his (obvious) reasons, that "a better, more accurate, and reliable abstract can be made than either of the sets proposed to be purchased," basing said statement upon a further one, viz.: that these sets of abstracts "undoubtedly" contain mistakes that would, by careful revision and comparison, "*be likely to be almost if not entirely eliminated*" (the italics are my own); but he proposes to entrust such comparison and revision, and the elimination of such mistakes to the judgment of private individuals, without establishing any rules to govern them in making their decisions—decisions which would be final, and from which there would be no appeal. If it be said that the abstract-men, so appointed as commissioners for the revision of the books, would be considered a new judicial tribunal, the scheme is open to this further objection: that this tribunal acts upon evidence taken *ex parte*, and, like the proceedings of a "star chamber," no exceptions can be taken to its judgments, nor can they be reviewed, since the evidence upon which they would be based would not be admissible before any other tribunal.

I need say no more to show that, if there are such essential differences in the statements appearing in these books, the reconcilement of such differences ought not to be intrusted to any other tribunal than a court governed by practice acts and rules, and guided by judicial decisions, and with all other facts bearing upon the case before it.

But what are the facts?

I have no hesitation in stating that it will be found that *there are very few, if any, of these important differences in the books*; that it is true that, owing to the different methods of making up the books from the records, each set contains valuable information of the contents of the lost records which the others do not contain.

Were there but two of these sets of books, very serious difficulty might be occasioned by essential differences in the two sets, if any such there are; but it is safe to say that, in all essential matters in relation to which each contains statements, at least two will be found to agree, and, in the absence of any other evidence, such agreement would form a preponderance of testimony, sufficient to establish the truth.

It is in the fact that no such other evidence would be produced before any special commission, charged with the duty of compiling one abstract from these several sets, that the plan proposed by Mr. Norton is specially dangerous.

Although I make the statement with diffidence, I believe the law to be, that the notifying power of the record is not gone; that it is only the evidence which it contained of the contents of written muniments of title, appearing on the record, that is lost.

If this is true, we do not need to have the burned records replaced, even were it possible, but only to have such evidence as is in existence, of the contents of such written muniments of title, placed within the reach of the public and carefully preserved; and to have the rule of evidence so changed as to make admissible as testimony carefully-prepared digests or abstracts of recorded written instruments and other muniments of title, to the extent of the information contained in such memoranda; and to provide that such weight shall be given to such testimony as would be given to parol evidence of the same nature, supported by carefully-prepared written memoranda,—to be considered and weighed in connection with any other evidence before the court.

Mr. Norton assumes that the cost to the county of a compilation such as he proposes should be made would be much less than what the owners of these books would ask for the entire sets. I think not. If such compilation be made in such a manner as to contain all the information now contained in all the sets (and, if it did not contain all, it would be of little value), and in a form convenient for reference, the owners of the existing abstract-books would become almost entirely valueless.

It may be said that the confidence of the public, which they have so justly earned by their skill, care, and diligence, would insure them the continuance of their profitable business; but any one familiar with the business knows that they have very largely depended upon skilled and experienced employes to make the search of title, and that their supervision over such employes has been rather nominal than actual.

Suppose, then, that a set of books, more full and reliable than any one of the separate sets remaining in the hands of their present owners,—and which set would (according to the proposed plan) be the official record and admissible in evidence, while there is no provision that the books remaining in the hands of the abstract-owners should be so received,—be thrown open to the examination of the public, would not all the employes of these abstract-men, who are qualified to make examinations of title, set up in the business at once? and would they not very soon gain the confidence of the public sufficiently to successfully compete with their former employers?

I fully concur with the writer of said letter in his objection to such legislation as would compel a resort to the Courts of Chancery to establish the evidence of title. In a letter published some time since in THE TRIBUNE I gave an estimate of the cost of such a resort to the courts, the aggregate estimate being the startling amount of twelve millions of dollars. How small, compared with such an amount, is any such sum which would be demanded by their owners for the abstract-books.

I am more and more assured by the confidence which the public continue to place in these books that, were they to become the property of the county, nearly all our titles would rest in perfect security upon the evidence contained in them, and all obstacles to the free resumption of real-estate business would be removed.

I have heard the details of a plan proposed by a gentleman well known to the business community, and which appears to me to be entirely feasible, by which the county, after purchasing these books, could provide for the payment of the purchase-price without imposing much, if any, tax upon the property of the county.

Such plan will probably be laid before the County Commissioners, if the cost should appear to be a serious objection to the purchase of the books.

CHARLES E. SIMMONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.

—The people of Lynn, Mass., have risen in rebellion against the miserable quality of the gas furnished them. The corporation publishes a card in which it is stated that the trouble has arisen from an "unforeseen oversight," a kind of optical phenomenon curious enough to account for anything.

THE McCOY MYSTERY.

A Partial Solution Thereof by the Coroner's Jury.

The Woman Ascertained to Have Died from the Effects of Abortion.

No Evidence Showing Where or by Whom the Crime was Perpetrated.

The Parties Under Arrest Discharged from Custody.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Amanda E. McCoy, the supposed victim of abortion, was resumed yesterday forenoon at the First Precinct Police Station. The case had excited much comment throughout the city, and the results of the inquest have been looked forward to with more than usual interest. It had been generally expected that the parties under arrest would be implicated, their connection with the affair having been such as to warrant the steps taken by the police authorities to bring to light the details of what had the appearance of being a terrible crime, with attendant circumstances more than ordinarily harrowing. The finding of the Coroner's jury, after a long and patient investigation, but partially solves the mystery, showing clearly that abortion had been produced, but failing to discover the guilty parties. Entering upon the case with a strong conviction that the police had been successful in arresting the perpetrators, the jury were reluctant to abandon that conviction, and only did so through lack of evidence connecting the deed with its authors.

TESTIMONY OF DR. MILLER.

The first witness examined was Dr. Ben C. Miller, the County Physician, who testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination, in which he found the brain, heart, and lungs in a healthy condition. The liver was normal in size, but presented the appearance of slight fatty degeneration. The spleen was slightly enlarged, but normal in structure. The kidneys were healthy. The peritoneum, or inner membrane of the abdomen, was inflamed and covered with pus; principally about the uterus and the cavity of the pelvis, where there was a collection of about half a pint of pus. The uterus and appendages were inflamed, and the organ enlarged, measuring five and one-half inches in length, three and one-half inches in breadth, and one and one-half inches in thickness; the normal size being about three inches in length, two inches in breadth, and one inch in thickness. The cavity of the uterus was lined with discolored pus, and, on careful examination, there was found what appeared to have been the attachment of an after-birth. Near the mouth of the uterus, and on the posterior wall, were two small abrasions of the mucous membrane, apparently made before death. Death was caused by metro-peritonitis. Conception had evidently taken place at a recent date, and the fetus was not of full growth when removed.

In answer to a question by the Coroner, as to whether there were any indications of an abortion having been produced, Dr. Miller stated that such evidences were found in the two abrasions mentioned, adding that he did not think that these could have been produced by anything but an instrument. Women frequently used instruments for that purpose, without recourse to a doctor. The existing inflammation might have proceeded from accidental miscarriage, but the abrasions could hardly have been accidental. He had examined the gall duct, but had found no calculous obstructions, which were given as the cause of death in the certificate of Dr. Sherman.

TESTIMONY OF CATHERINE SCHADEL.

Catharine Schadel, of No. 146 West Madison street, testified that she has been a fortune teller; knows Shorb, but is not much acquainted with him; he came to her house on the 19th of December; he came with a lady (Mrs. McCoy); Mr. Schadel (witness' husband) asked witness if she could keep the lady for two days, until Shorb came back again; the lady was present; had never seen her before; she said she wanted to buy some goods, and afterwards visit her mother; could not keep her in the house; don't keep a boarding house; have but one bed; told her that she knew a lady on State street (Mrs. Fahlbusch) and may be she could stay there a few days; has known Mrs. Fahlbusch for over three years; she is a midwife; the lady showed no signs of pregnancy, and said nothing about such a condition; witness went with her to Mrs. Fahlbusch's house; Mrs. F. did not want to keep her, but finally consented to share her room with her; Mrs. McCoy complained of feeling very cold and sick; didn't take her to Mrs. Fahlbusch on that account; didn't know that Mrs. F. was in the habit of keeping sick people; Shorb said the lady was an acquaintance; on Thursday morning following, the 21st inst., Mrs. Fahlbusch came to witness' house, and said that the woman was awful sick with the "liver and heart sickness;" the woman died the same day; witness' husband told her so; never before took or advised a woman to go to Mrs. Fahlbusch; never knew Mrs. F. to do anything more than the practice of midwifery.

TESTIMONY OF DR. SHERMAN.

Dr. Julian S. Sherman testified that his office is at No. 388 State street; was called to attend Mrs. McCoy at No. 368 State street; don't remember the day; made no memorandum of the visit, which was a charitable one; the woman was rational. She complained of pain in the epigastric region, or the region of the liver and stomach. Questioned her particularly as to any uterine trouble, whether she had any pain; she denied any such pain or difficulty, but said that she had had such attacks in the stomach. The same thing was asserted by the attendant. Made no further examination of the patient. Gave her an hypodermic injection of morphine, and gave a prescription of calomel and morphine to allay the pain. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. Didn't see her again until the next day in the afternoon, when she was in a dying condition. Considered, from the result of his questioning, that the cause of her death was calculous obstruction of the gall duct. It is extremely difficult to accurately diagnose such a case; in case of an abortion there would have been other symptoms visible; made an effort to percuss the lower abdomen to see if there was any soreness, but the patient told him everything was all right in that region, and so he desisted; it would not have been proper to have pursued the examination under such circumstances; death might occur within three days after abortion, but it would not be likely; in examining the patient witness found nothing to lead to the supposition that an abortion had been performed; all questions pertaining to the uterus, abdomen, and bladder were so firmly denied by the patient that the witness was not led to suspect an abortion or miscarriage.

TESTIMONY OF ADOLPH SCHADEL.

Adolph Schadel (husband of Mrs. Schadel) testified that he knows "Billy" Shorb, who was in the habit of stepping in at his saloon on his way home; Shorb called at the house with a lady on the 19th, and wanted the lady boarded for two days; about three weeks ago Shorb asked if, in case he brought a lady up, witness would keep her a few days; told him he would have to ask his wife; didn't see the woman's face when she came; she complained of being chilly; it didn't occur to witness that there was anything peculiar or suspicious in Billy's arranging to bring a woman there to stay.

TESTIMONY OF THE EXPRESSMAN.

G. W. Swart, expressman No. 604, residing at No. 158 West Van Buren street, testified that about 8 o'clock on the morning of Friday or Saturday last, he called at No. 368 State street, with his wagon, to haul a corpse to the depot; was engaged by Shorb, the night before, on the street, to do the job on the following morning; took the corpse to the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot; nothing was said about the time of reaching the depot, nor of any train that was going out; was at No. 368 State street before; was to wait near there until Shorb came after him; after waiting fifteen or twenty minutes Shorb came and said they couldn't take the corpse then, for it would be necessary to have a certificate from the Health Officer; went away and returned the next morning, and got the corpse, with the help of the undertaker; Shorb was not there; witness took the coffin down on State street, and not through a back alley; the undertaker, a colored man and a young lady were there; the corpse was up two flights of stairs; met Shorb at the depot about half-past 9; put the corpse on a truck; Shorb paid him $3, $1 for that morning, and $2 for the night before; then witness went away, and saw no more of the corpse; saw Shorb a few minutes afterward, standing in the depot, waiting for the certificate, which had not come to the house when the corpse was taken away.

A GARRULOUS DEPONENT.

Mary B. Raymond, of No 368 State street, Room 14, testified that she is a sewing woman; has been there three weeks; rented the rooms of Mrs. Fahlbusch, who is a lady's doctress; she goes to their residences; there has never been a sick lady there but Mrs. McCoy, who died on witness' bed, being taken there because her room was warm; she was at the house two days and a half; her cousin came after she died and brought some clothes; he was her cousin because he had lived next door to her father, who died of the liver complaint; "we all have cousins, you know, when we are in a tight box, added Mrs. Raymond, with a shrieking laugh. She went on to say that Mrs. McCoy had constipation of the bowels and wanted to die because her husband treated her badly; witness' husband lives in Washington, on Pennsylvania avenue; witness faded, and he married a rich widow; his name is Stephen Tilly, formerly of the Sherman House—"the same old scandal, you know." [It was not difficult to discover that the witness was "faded" in mental as well as physical perfections, and her testimony was dispensed with from this point.]

STATEMENT OF THE DOCTRESS.

Mrs. Sophie Fahlbusch, of No. 368 State street, testified that she is a midwife; has been for twenty-seven years; it made her sick to have such trouble about this poor woman; Mrs. Schadel brought Mrs. McCoy to the house, and witness took her in out of pity and to accommodate Mrs. Schadel; she was taken very sick, complaining of feeling very "round and full in the stomach;" also that she was heart-broken; witness did not know Shorb, except that Mrs. McCoy sent for him after she was taken sick; she died before Shorb came; Mrs. McCoy had but $2 in money; witness bought medicine with that; was going to keep her for nothing; was recommended by the druggist to call Dr. Sherman; dont know whether Mrs. McCoy and Shorb were related; witness paid the doctor $5; there was $1 left from Mrs. McCoy's money; Shorb paid for the coffin; the doctor was such a good doctor that witness thought he ought to be paid; Shorb is to pay back the $5, and something for her trouble.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM SHORB.

William Shorb, the young man who was arrested on the charge of complicity in the abortion, testified that he is a baggage master on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad; last saw Mrs. McCoy alive about dinner time on Tuesday, Dec. 19, at No. 368 State street, which he took to be a boarding-house; she had left word that he could find her there; she had come to the city in the morning, from Crestline, Ohio, coming on the same train with witness; in the forenoon he took her to Schadel's house to board, because the rooms were light; left her there; has known Mrs. McCoy about two years; first met her at Van Wirt, Ohio, where she was living; was introduced by a lady friend; afterward met her at Delphos, where she had a millinery store; stopped there to see her; she moved from there to Crestline; saw her there frequently; was engaged to be married to her; they were to have been married next month; she came here to see if she could buy millinery goods cheaper in Chicago than in Cincinnati; she also intended to visit her relatives at St. Mary's, Ohio; knew nothing of the amount of money she had with her; she said nothing about it; she intended to leave on Wednesday evening; did not invite her to come to Chicago; did not defray any portion of her expenses on the journey; did not get her passed here, but bought a ticket for her with money that she gave him for that purpose; she came at her own expense, and expected to buy her return ticket; she complained of being sick on Tuesday on the sleeping-car; witness met Mrs. Falbusch's daughter at the door of No. 368 State street; saw Mrs. Falbusch at the time; witness paid for the coffin, and expects to receive from the relatives of the deceased the money wherewith to pay Mrs. Falbusch for her expense and trouble; never suspected Mrs. McCoy to be pregnant; she had been in good health just before she left Crestline, and came here against the advice of witness; she said she was subject to such attacks, and did not consider them of great consequence; about three months ago she was very sick at Delphos; witness had spoken to Schadel some weeks ago, about boarding a lady friend for a short time; she said that when she was sick at the Delphos, three months ago, she was very sick at the stomach, and had trouble with her breast, arising, as she said, out of a bad cold; she complained of stomach sickness on the way to Chicago; witness did not know that she had only two dollars when she died; probably she wanted to borrow of him the money with which to return home.

TESTIMONY OF THE DRUGGIST.

Dr. W. Boardman, of No. 350 State street, testified that he is a druggist; knows Mrs. Falbusch, who, on Wednesday evening, came to the store and said there was a woman at the house with a pain in her stomach, and wanted witness to give her something; recommended her to Dr. Sherman, who sent prescriptions; all the medicine Mrs. Falbusch bought amounted to about $1; Mrs. Falbusch buys ergot once in a while, and medicines ordinarily used by midwives; her reputation is good; never heard that she was an abortionist, nor had reason to believe that she was such; she last bought ergot at least two weeks ago; ergot will spoil in one day if not well corked.

Dr. Miller has stated that ergot was often used in procuring abortions.

THE VERDICT.

After a brief consultation the jury returned a verdict to the effect "that the immediate cause of death was peritonitis and inflammation of the uterus, the result of an abortion produced at some place, and by some person or persons, unknown to the jury, and jury believe, from the evidence submitted to them, that the said abortion was produced at some place outside of the city of Chicago."

Accordingly both Shorb and Mrs. Falbusch were discharged from custody.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Thursday, December 28.

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av, between Crippin and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 25x160 ft, dated March 30; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 24 of north 2 acres of Lot 2, in Block 26, Section 29, 39, 14, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $8,300.

North Dearborn st, n w corner of Burton place e f, 154x149 ft, dated Dec. 21; consideration, $26,950.

Larrabee st, 186 ft n of Black Hawk st, e f, 27x200 ft, dated Dec. 25; consideration $1,500.

Lytle st, between Taylor and Twelfth sts, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 22; consideration, $3,500.

Larrabee st, 227 ft n of Black Hawk st, e f, 27x200 ft, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $1,275.

Green st, 200 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 14; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 113 of Lots 120, 125, etc., in Bronson's addition, dated Dec. 22; consideration, $450.

Lots 19 and 20 in Block 6, David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 13 in Smith's Block 7 of Walsh & McMullin's s e ¼, Section 20, 39, 14, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $700.

Lot 25 in Smith's Block 7 of Walsh & McMullin's s e ¼ of Section 20, 39, 14, dated Dec. 29; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 6 in Block 1 of Lyman's Blocks 2 and 3, in Lyman's s e ¼ of Section 2, 38, 14, dated Dec. 28; consideration, $2,750.

Lots 1 to 5 and Lot 17 in Block 2, in Pick's Lots 6 to 10, in Turner's n e ¼ of s e ¼ of Section 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 28; consideration, $6,400.

Lots 12 and 13 in Block 2, in Pick's Lots 6 to 10, in Turner's n e ¼ of s e ¼ of Section 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 28; consideration, $1,000.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Horace Weeks, the newly-appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District was Deputy Circuit Clerk of Will County.

—The Peoria *Transcript* says: "From Friday night to Sunday noon—thirty-six hours—the river at and below the bridges at this point presented two curious phenomena. The current was changed so that it flowed directly up stream. This has only happened once or twice in the memory of the oldest river men. Some seven or eight years ago it did the same, and was caused then (as now) by the creeks below pouring great volumes of water in it. Another and stranger occurrence is that of the river freezing over at and below the bridge, a thing never before known. The ice formed was quite thin, but in the coldest seasons, heretofore, the river at the bridge has been open. The river rose over two feet after the rain on Saturday morning."

—Knox College, in Galesburg, has just closed the most prosperous term it has enjoyed for many years. A further increase is expected at the next term, which commences Thursday, January 4.

—An Eastern man is in Peoria, claiming that Peoria County, in building its new jail, has infringed on a patent lock of his. He wants $3,000 to settle. The county is considering, and a law suit seems imminent.

—The saloon keepers of Ottawa have been accustomed to keep their saloons open on Sunday, and the old topers took no special precautions for their fluids on that day. But lately the City Marshal stumbled upon the old ordinance of the city requiring these "wet groceries" to close on the Sabbath, and last Sunday enforced the ordinance most effectually.

—Workmen are now engaged at the Alton Hollow Ware Glass Works in building a new smelting furnace, on an improved plan. The old furnace was built of fire brick and was somewhat defective; and the proprietors are taking advantage of the holiday season to rebuild it as fast as money and men can do it, in order that the works can resume operations as soon as possible. The new furnace is to be built of a peculiar kind of stone, in use at Pittsburgh, and which has been found better adapted for the purpose than fire brick.

—The Moline *Review* says that the other day the water power canal was the scene of one of the wildest stampedes of the times, equal in confusion to the rush of an excited herd of buffalo, and in noise to the retreat of a heavy battery of artillery. A line of government teams without drivers were standing quietly awaiting orders, when something—a little incident of the commonest nature—set one in a flurry, and away it started. "It never rains but it pours;" another and another galloped off until the whole twenty teams were flying over stock and stone, over hill, through hollow, down the avenue, up the lane, through the alleys. It was grand—for the black smiths. The chase was followed up by scarcely less excited men, and the fugitives were at length all captured. No animals were seriously injured. The wagons were less fortunate, as was evident from the number left about the shop doors for repairs.

—They have a new way of getting up surprise parties in a certain section of Springfield. A resident receives an anonymous letter, stating that a surprise party will be with him on a certain evening. He prepares for it. Nobody comes, and the surprise of the party is complete.

—Captain Wm. Gibson died of old age at the residence of his daughter in Wilmington, on the 19th instant. He was born in 1770, and served in the British army under Wellington. He was at Salamanca, served in the Indies, and belonged to a regiment of reserves at Waterloo. He received several medals, the last from Queen Victoria.

IOWA.

Such is the quantity of corn brought in to the stations along the Central Railroad of Iowa, that in many places it stands in huge piles on the ground, cribbage being all filled.

—When the old railroad bridge across the Mississippi at Davenport was located, the Burtis House was built on the line of the railroad at a cost of $100,000, labor and material being then 30 to 40 per cent cheaper than now. Now a new bridge is to be built, some distance below the old one, necessitating a new passenger depot, and a new route for the road. Thus, by the action of the government, the value of the Burtis House is destroyed as hotel property—depreciating its value, its owner contends, at least $75,000. And so J. J. Burtis memorialized Congress for relief.

—Mr. Swindler, of Burlington, had occasion to go up a ladder, a day or two since, at the Union Hotel, to the third story window from the ground. On looking round, he found he was followed by Mr Dungan's dog, "Heenan." The dog kept on until he reached the top round of the ladder, when he was pretty thoroughly exhausted, but had "presence of mind" enough to put his fore feet over the round, and hold on until he was taken in at the window.

—The Monticello *Independent* has a romantic story of an Iowa soldier, who, while in the army in 1863, received, among some other clothing, a gray woollen shirt, with the name of the maker, a young woman employed in one of the large shops of St. Louis, stitched in a place so that when he put the garment on, the name came just over his heart. He wrote, she answered, ditto, ditto. Coming home on a furlough, he called. Courtship followed. The war over, the wedding was in order. Then the gallant fellow explained how he came first by the address of his fair bride; he produced the identical garment with the dear girl's name still stitched into it. Julia—that is her name—still makes his shirts, also those of a promising 5-year-old, in which they have a joint interest. All residents of Appanoose County.

—Sylvanus Dodge (father of N. P. and General G. M. Dodge), who died at Council Bluffs on Monday, was a native of Rowley, Mass., and for ten years a Federal office-holder in that State. He settled on a claim on the Elkhorn River before the organization of Nebraska as a Territory, and at the time of his decease was Register of the Land Office for the Council Bluffs District.

—One wing of the new Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, has been completed. The plan contemplates a building [illegible] feet in length, and three stories in height. The old hospital at Mount Pleasant has over 500 inmates.

—The colored people of Des Moines held a most sociable Christmas night.

—The Iowa State Horticultural Society will hold its sixth annual meeting at Des Moines, Jan. [illegible].

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says there are now 559 inmates of the National Asylum. Twenty-one were admitted last week.

—The number of guests of the State at Waupun is 209.

—The *Herald* says the scarlet fever has prevailed to an alarming extent in Sheboygan during the past few weeks. It has proved terribly fatal to children. There were five children buried on Saturday and six on Sunday.

—The Ripon *Commonwealth* says: "The prisoners confined here came near making a hole through our new $42,000 jail, one day last week. They had taken out all but about an inch of the outside of a large stone, when it was discovered by Deputy Sheriff Cosgrove. That jail will never be safe until they put on good, heavy wall-paper."

MICHIGAN.

The citizens of Ann Arbor are carrying on a lively contest with the local liquor-dealers, for which purpose they have subscribed $1,200.

—It is rumored that one of the Postmasters of St. Joseph County has got himself into difficulty by attempting to suppress the circulation of a newspaper. The United States grand jury didn't see the thing as the Postmaster did.

—The contract for cloth for convicts' apparel for the coming year has been let to the Constantine Woollen Company, who are to furnish 1,800 yards of satinet and 1,000 yards of flannel. The color of the prison uniform is to be changed. Instead of being white with black stripes, it will be grey, with black stripes. The change is to be made because the white in the present uniform gets soiled too quickly.

—A very malignant epidemic called spotted fever has broken out at Silver Creek, about ten miles north of Kalamazoo. It has been in progress only two or three days, yet eight deaths by it have occurred. Physicians are powerless to stay the progress of the fatal disease.

—At Three Rivers the war on the liquor-sellers continues. December 19, Mr. Henry Decker was found about a mile from home, with his feet caught in his wagon, and his hands and face in the snow. He was intoxicated, and was badly frozen. The next day Messrs. Strong & Bro. paid $33.10 fine and costs, for having sold him so much liquor. C. A. Gladwin & Co. were also fined $25 and costs for having sold Dan [illegible] one glass of whiskey, so strong that it made him dead drunk. Murdoch & Ayres settled the bills of a man who got into jail for being drunker than the law allows, amounting to $31, and [illegible] Bros. had a similar little bill, which was receipted at $32.

—The number of lumber camps on the Manistee, above Sherman, is nine, which will probably get out 25,000,000 feet of logs this winter. Previous to last June nothing had been done in this part of the river.

—Mr. and Mrs. John McVicker, of Elk Rapids, celebrated their golden wedding on the [illegible]. About sixty guests were present. Mr. McVicker was born in England and is nearly 78 years old. His wife is six years younger, and remarkably healthy, and as sprightly as many girls of [illegible]. The old gentleman entered the English army at the age of 16, and spent twenty-three years in the service. While on the continent, during the years 1813-15 he was in seven severe engagements, but escaped without a scratch. He is among the last survivors of the famous old Seventy-first Regiment of British Infantry. He emigrated to America with his family about [illegible], and to Elk Rapids in 1852.

OHIO.

Hon. R. C. Kirk, of Mount Vernon, who represents our government in Buenos Ayres, is about to resign and return home.

—The State Agricultural Convention will assemble at Columbus, on the 3d of January next.

—An old stone church, known as the Indian Presbyterian Church, situated on the Scioto River, about five miles from Delaware, has been thoroughly rebuilt, and was dedicated on the 17th.

—The business men of Greenfield have signed a card agreeing to publish in the papers all persons who contract debts and then plead the exemption law as an excuse for non-payment.

—The monument to General McPherson at Clyde, his former home, will be about [illegible] feet high, and the horse and rider about fifteen feet high. These are to be placed upon a granite pedestal, making the total height of the monument about thirty-five feet. The government has donated forty brass cannon for it.

—The Hon. Alfred E. Lee, of the Delaware *Gazette*, is spending the winter in Washington, as Clerk to the House Committee on Printing.

RAILROADS.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* learns that passenger trains will commence running on the Lafayette & Bloomington Railroad early in January.

—The first regular train passed over the newly-completed Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad on Monday.

—Frankfort, Mich., has been decided upon as the terminus of the Owosso & Big Rapids Railroad.

—The Davenport *Gazette* expects that city will enjoy railway connection with Sigourney, Keokuk County, early next summer, by the construction of the Washington extension to that place. Four townships have voted $61,000 aid.

—The work on the Marshall & Coldwater Railroad, which passes through Olivet, Mich., is being pushed through with vigor.

—The last rail upon the Putnam & Willimantic division of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad has been laid, and cars can now run from point to the other. Some time will be consumed in the necessary ballasting of the road, and in putting in the switches and turnouts, but it is expected that regular trains will begin to run in the course of a few weeks.

—The people of Girard, Kas., propose to petition the County Board to submit a proposition to vote bonds to the following roads: A road from Nevada, Mo., to Independence, Kas.; one from Lamar, Mo., to New Chicago, via Osage Mission; and one from Carthage, Mo., to New Chicago, via Erie. Crawford County to give $150,000, and Girard $25,000 to each road.

—The iron on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad has been laid a short distance beyond Millersburg, and it is not at all likely that Paris will be reached by Jan. 1, as has been stated. Suitable arrangements have been made with the Kentucky Central to transport the iron to Paris in case of the suspension of navigation on the Ohio.

—The engineer and Directors of the [illegible] & Northern Railway are pushing on the work in spite of the inclement weather, with all the force and means at their command. They have a full complement of 300 men employed along the line, half the number in grading and gravelling and the other half in clearing and bridging. The bridges between Cedarburgh and Plymouth are ready for the track, which is now being laid as speedily as the weather will allow.

—Twenty new railroads are being constructed in Ohio.

—The grading on the Prophetstown branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is nearly or quite finished, and the bridges are being put up as fast as possible. It is calculated to run trains through to Clinton by the [illegible] of January.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

ANOTHER

Grand Opening Week

AT

W. M. MAYO'S

BEAUTIFUL

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

On Twenty-second-st.,

CORNER WABASH-AV.

ALL THE NOVELTIES

OF THE SEASON.

Open Every Evening.

THE NEW ERA.

[illegible] AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

[illegible] of the statements of the National [illegible], published in this column Wednesday, [illegible] that on October [illegible] they held [illegible] Clearing House checks, and [illegible] of those deposited with the [illegible] to secure circulation) to [illegible] equal to 34.6 per cent of their deposits, [illegible] December 18 to an aggregate amount [illegible] per cent of their deposits. In view [illegible] the public will naturally revert [illegible] curiosity to the "fifteen per cent resolution" [illegible] at the bankers' meeting prior to [illegible] of the banks on the 17th of October. [illegible] on the average, so large a percentage of their deposits in available cash means, [illegible] they have resolved to pay so little? [illegible] inference is that the bankers [illegible] scared lest there [illegible] a "run," and the "fifteen per [illegible] resolution" is now pretty generally [illegible] as having been a mistake. To some extent [illegible] be true, but the action of the banks [illegible] been so misunderstood that at [illegible] critical situation, the circumstances [illegible] be stated more definitely than it [illegible] The banks of this city owed [illegible] of which about [illegible] was due to banks in the country. They [illegible] of actual cash on hand, besides [illegible] on deposit in New York, and [illegible] checks for the Clearing House. [illegible] it was believed, would not [illegible] their money at once, they had no place [illegible] in which to put it, they would not venture [illegible] carry large sums of money on their persons [illegible] in the then existing condition [illegible] and would be obliged to leave a large [illegible] of it in the care of bankers who had [illegible] special provisions for the safe keeping of [illegible]. But if the country bankers to whom [illegible] were due should draw for it, the [illegible] here would be obliged to draw on New York [illegible] due them. If it once became [illegible] that so large an amount would be drawn [illegible] from New York nothing would prevent [illegible] there, and once started there it would [illegible] a tidal wave around the financial world [illegible] nothing but wrecks behind. This was [illegible] which nearly all the bankers viewed [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

[illegible]

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: [illegible] bu wheat; [illegible] bu corn; 1,309 bu oats; [illegible] bu rye; [illegible] bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: [illegible] cars [illegible]; [illegible] cars corn; [illegible] cars oats; [illegible] cars rye; [illegible] cars barley. Total, [illegible] cars, or [illegible] bu.

[illegible]

ETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

...summary of the statements of the National ...ity, published in this column Wed... ...ber, showed that on October 26 they held ...loans, Clearing House checks, and ...s from Treasury to secure circulation) to ...amount equal to 84 5 per cent of their deposits. ...of December 16 to an aggregate amount ...ing 92 per cent of their deposits. In view ...s the public will naturally revert ...ously to the "fifteen per cent reso... passed at the bankers' meeting prior to ...ing of the banks on the 17th of Octo... they had, on the average, so large a per... of their deposits in available cash means, ...ably have resolved to pay no little ...ional interest is that the bankers ...ionally scared lost there ...e a "run," and the "fifteen per ...ity is now generally ...ed to be a mistake. To some ex... ...ing been a mistake. To some ex... ...t is true, but the action of the banks ...t has not demonstrated that at ...n time? The banks did similarly unrel... ...ghout a third of the country, which ...ed to no loss, or, which about ...e for in banks in the country. They ...ed to no loss of actual cash on hand. One ...ank in the city of New York, and one ...ank in the city of Boston, failed to open ...ir doors at the usual hours of clocks for the Clearing House. ...ctors, it was believed, would ...ed by the mere existence of such ...ity, but if they had not yet... ...ed to put it, they would not yes... ...ay large amount of money on their ...e. The existing condition of ...

...e would be obliged to leave a large ...ount of it in the care of bankers who had ...special provisions for the safe keeping of ...ir funds. The country bankers to whom ...ey were due should draw for it, the ...y would be obliged to draw on New ...k to the extent of their ...ent. If it once became ...n that an amount would be drawn ...ly from New York equal to the entire ...ount of deposits, the panic would ...ly have started there it would ...ly have swept through the financial world ...ing and wrecking right and left ...ile it finally all the bankers viewed ...

The turn which events should ...ve taken almost entirely on the action of ...ssely solid depositing banks. Had ...depositors were not there, at first, ...ly with, and the could tell what they ...ld get finished up in city and ...ry without a cent of money, except ...y happened to have in their pockets. ...y half of them believed that all the ...ey had on hand was burned up, and that ev... was broke. To those it was necessary ...ow that of course they should ...ed to draw out their whole deposit, ...ving the remainder to wait until the ...ks could get over, and to also assure all de... both in city and country, that no one ...d question should draw out more than ...t half of them should ...d to draw out their whole deposit, ...ving the remainder to wait until the ...ks could get over. As in three months ...ost the bankers adopted the 15 per ...ion, in a day or two after it had ...pted the panic was at an end. ...d to secure the banks here that they ...d draw out their deposits here, and with ...ssurance of getting their money on ...e of rescinding the resolution at once. ...o 3 opened at 4 o'clock, and closed ...

...ere was a consequence of a falser supply for several ...ys past at the usual other points. It is not sup... ...posed that the hog crop is exhausted, but a ...great many operators are inclined to think that ...there are comparatively few ...ed, though the larger points will be again well ...supplied after the holidays, the receipts for ...will have closed up. The last few days have ...ably proved to be a far more important item in the ...aggregate than heretofore. Great numbers of ...hogs have been packed this winter in Wisconsin ...at places which have never packed before, and ...lie so near to the lumbering regions that those ...products will go to supply the markets which ...have depended on Chicago in past years. Of ...are few who seem to think of this. The demand ...to-day was largely but principally speculative, for ...pork and lard, which were materially ...stronger than meats, in consequence. The ...market closed at the following range of quo...tations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, ...$18.25; do seller January, $18.20@18.25; do seller ...February, $18.30@18.60; do seller March, $18.70@ ...18.90; seller April, $14.10@14.15. Lard, cash or seller ...the month, $8.07½; do seller January, $8.45; do seller ...February, $8.90; do seller March, $9.02½. Green ...meats at 5½@6c for shoulders; 6½@6¾c for short ...ribs; 6¾@6¾c for short clear; and 6¾@6¾c for hams. ...Dry salted meats at 4¾c for shoulders; 6¼c for ...sweet pickled hams, 6¾@6¾c for short ribs; 6¾c for short ...clear. Boxed meats 1/8@¼c higher than the above ...quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼@ ...6¾c; sweet pickled hams, 7¾@7¾c; mess beef, $6.00@6.25; ...extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 5½@5¾c. Sales ...were reported of 300 brls mess pork at $18.20; ...1,000 brls do, seller January, at $18.30; 800 brls do, ...seller February, at $18.60; 1,000 brls do, seller ...April, at $14.10; 500 tcs lard, seller January, at ...$8.42½@8.42½; 250 tcs do (last evening), at $8.45; ...500 tcs do, seller February, at $8.90; 500 tcs do at ...$8.87½; 500 tcs do at$8.85; 350 tcs do at $8.90; ...2,000 pcs green hams at 15c; 40,000 lbs do at 15c; ...20 boxes shoulders at 6½c; 30 boxes short ribs at ...6½c; 100,000 lbs do, buyer January, at 6¾c; 50,000 ...lbs do, buyer February, at 6¾c; 50 boxes short clear at ...6¾c; 100 boxes Cumberlands at 6¾c; 20 boxes short clear ...at 6¾c; 100 boxes do at 6¾c; 200 boxes lard for ...cash at 6¾c; 400 boxes do, seller January, at 6¾c; 40 ...pkgs yellow grease, at 6¾c.

The wheat was again dull, and a shade easier ...in the hands of some holders. The local demand ...was very light; there was some inquiry for low ...grades on Southern account, but but little was ...taken as the stocks are small. Rail was also ...lower, quotable at $7.80@8.25. Sales were report... ...ed of 100 brls white winter extras (Magnolia) at ...$9.75; 50 brls do at $7.60; 30 brls spring extras at ...$6.00; 80 brls do (low) at $4.75; 100 brls spring ...superfines at $4.25; 20 brls buckwheat flour at ...$6.50; 100 brls rye flour at $5.00. Total, 380 brls. Also, ...10 tons bran at $15.50 on track.

Wheat was more active, and about 1@2c higher ...on cash, while options averaged the same prices ...as yesterday. Eastern advices were more favor... ...able, and there was a moderate demand to fill ...immediate wanting options, which made them ...firmer, while the more deferred options were a ...shade easier, with a good many sellers. The ...market for seller January opened at $1.19½, de... ...clined ½c, improved to $1.19, and closed at $1.18½. ...Seller the month or cash No. 2 closed $1.18½; ...No. 3 do $1.14½@1.15; No. 4 do $1.09½@1.10; seller Feb... ...ruary at $1.21@1.21½, and seller March at $1.24. ...Other grades were dull but firm. Cash sales ...were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.19½; ...25,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18½; 3,500 bu do at $1.18; ...22,000 bu do at $1.18½; 400 bu No 3 spring ...at $1.14½; 400 bu do at $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.07½. ...Total, 52,500 bu.

Corn was active and 1@1c better, under a bet... ...ter speculative demand, based to the fact of in... ...creased business in New York, which was prob... ...ably due to the Liverpool advices received late ...yesterday. There was also a better feeling owing ...to the practical reform of the rules existing ...yesterday as to the regularity of receipts for cars ...outside the warehouses. The market for cash ...was 1@2c higher, and closed active and closed ...at 46@c. Seller January sold at 46@46¼c, and ...February at 41@41c, seller April at 42¼@42½, and ...seller May at 44@44½c. Cash sales were reported ...of 49,000 bu No. 2 at 46@46½c; 10,000 bu do at ...46c; 1,000 bu do at 46c; 1,200 bu rejected at 37½c. ...Total 123,000.

Oats were less active, and tolower, buyers hold... ...ing off, though New York was reported firmer. ...The market opened at 31c, and closed at 31c. ...Seller January, at $1.00, quoted at 31@31½c. Cash ...sales were reported of 1,500 bu at 31½c; 9,000 bu at ...31c; 2,500 bu at 31½c; 600 bu rejected at 28c; 600 ...bu white by sample at 32c delivered. Total, ...15,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at yesterday's outside ...quotations. Sales were limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 ...at 65c.

Barley was quiet and steady at yesterday's ...prices. Seller January sold at 61½c; and seller ...February at 62½c. Cash sales were 2,500 bu No. 2 ...at 62c; 4,000 bu do at 60½c; 800 bu No. 3 at 48c; ...600 bu by sample at 75c. Total, 7,400 bu.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: The ...movement of flour and grain from the West ...through Buffalo, in 1871, has been immense. The ...receipts on grain have been larger than during ...any previous year on record, while the receipts ...of flour and grain, estimating four as wheat, ex... ...ceed those of any previous year, with the single ...exception of 1863, when all the Southern avenues ...of trade were closed in consequence of the war. ...The aggregate imports of flour and all kinds of ...grain, by lake, at Buffalo, for each year since ...1851, may be seen in the following statement:

Year ending	Flour, brls.	Grain, bushels.	Total flour and grain, bushels.
1851	1,553,384	11,000,000	17,753,384
1852	1,598,213	12,262,707	20,250,561
1853	975,567	11,999,141	15,906,268
1854	1,107,000	14,000,000	18,535,000
1855	998,741	19,766,673	24,772,371
1856	1,180,000	20,225,000	26,125,000
1857	1,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000
1858	1,450,000	29,254,444	36,512,220
1859	1,500,000	30,000,000	37,500,000
1860	1,500,000	30,000,000	37,500,000
1861	1,112,728	31,441,440	37,005,112
1862	1,500,000	30,000,000	37,500,000
1863	2,446,973	60,547,544	72,871,954
1864	2,978,000	49,846,000	64,735,000
1865	2,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000
1866	1,708,242	42,624,238	51,413,450
1867	1,917,000	47,925,000	57,585,000
1868	1,417,788	40,000,000	47,088,940
1869	1,524,919	42,672,125	50,197,715
1870	1,406,000	41,000,000	48,030,000
1871	1,678,913	49,206,613	57,777,604
1872	1,462,000	43,860,000	51,172,000
1873	1,241,000	37,230,000	43,275,000

...By adding to the above aggregate for 1871 the ...amount received by the Lake Shore & Michigan ...Southern Railway, from Jan. 1 to and including ...Dec. 16, which will be near enough for the aver... ...age of the total Western movement of flour and ...grain has passed through Buffalo this year. The ...receipts of all kinds of grain, including flour as ...reduced, by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern ...Railway, since Jan. 1, were 34,401,841 bushels. ...The total imports of cereals at Buffalo, since the ...opening of the lake season, have been 101,797,600 bushels. ...The total receipts of grain, including flour as ...reduced, at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, ...Cleveland, and Duluth, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 16, ...were 135,461,146 bushels. The movement through ...Buffalo, therefore, was more than 75 per cent of ...the entire receipts at the two principal lake ports ...named.

The eastward movement of grain from this city ...by canal has also been unusually large. In the ...past year before in the history of our canals has ...so large an amount of grain been moved forward ...by water as has been this year. In the following ...exhibit of the exports of grain by canal for the ...past twenty-one years, we have omitted flour, as ...that trade has almost entirely left the canal for ...the rail ways:

Year.	Grain, bushels.	Year.	Grain, bushels.
1851	12,643,109	1861	53,206,973
1852	18,967,796	1862	45,694,151
1853	8,441,107	1863	37,000,000
1854	14,503,321	1865	37,003,914
1855	16,502,920	1866	41,317,670
1856	17,731,421	1867	39,000,000
1857	12,598,963	1868	41,000,000
1858	19,000,000	1869	29,000,000
1859	30,000,000	1870	29,000,000
1860	9,216,994	1871	39,421,841
1860	29,781,160	1871	46,286,491
1861	47,605,338		

...In addition to what has gone Eastward by canal ...this year, there has been shipped 25,271,540 bu by ...railway. This makes the total shipments from ...Buffalo for the year 75,221,040 bu, which is equal ...to 73 per cent of all the shipments of grain from ...Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Duluth, from ...January 1 to December 16, 1871. Deducting the ...amount brought by railway, 8,374,540 bu were lake re... ...ceipts, and the remainder, 70,000,500 bu, came by ...rail.

The *World* gives the following summary of the ...receipts of live stock in New York for several ...years past:

Years.	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
1859	309,000	7,000	27,562	546,000	257,000
1860	329,747	7,148	28,944	514,198	219,670
1861	317,000	7,000	27,000	500,000	200,000
1862	351,000	7,000	28,000	550,000	220,000
1863	391,672	6,701	34,172	616,312	1,052,156
1864	359,857	6,000	34,000	600,000	300,000
1865	376,000	6,000	40,000	600,000	300,000
1866	392,000	8,000	48,000	657,279	572,197
1867	421,000	8,000	50,000	1,026,551	577,000
1868	437,000	8,000	50,000	1,130,000	1,000,000
1869	391,000	8,339	49,000	1,015,311	978,473
1870	406,000	8,000	50,000	1,040,000	1,000,000
1870	395,277	8,317	114,771	1,459,950	760,620
1871	374,898	8,307	121,171	1,316,250	1,310,200

...WHICH THE BEEVES, CALVES AND SHEEP, LAMBS, ...SWINE, WERE RECEIVED AND YARDED DURING ...THE YEAR 1871.

	Beeves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Weehawken	374,898	1,316,250	1,310,200
Communipaw and Jersey City	121,171	1,459,950	760,620
Communipaw	100,541	616,312	643,956
Fourth street	1,234	12,000	14,000
Forty-eighth street	670	3,000	20,000
Robinson street		27,417	27,000
Fifty-ninth street			1,000
Bergen	1,402		
Hoboken	2,250	272	2,000
Total	601,166	3,435,201	2,778,776

...Receipts yesterday for city consumption—1,041 ...cattle; 1,500 hogs; 1,200 sheep; 900 ...calves.

...Leading grain has been inspected into store ...in N. Buffalo this morning: 44 cars ...of corn; 11 cars oats; 23 cars rye; ...Total, 342 cars, or 127,000 bu.

...The markets were generally ...

...Cattle and provision were offered to-day, ...to be submitted by the Directors, in ...order to make arrangements for an equipment ...in addition to that furnished by the ...will be voted on to-morrow. It ...is proposed to increase the capital stock ...to $1,000,000. The entire amount ...to be "regular" coal receipts for ...available as other receipts. It is un... ...derstood that the intention is intended primar... ...ily to relieve the crib entirely of the coal ...trade, but it is counted in good ...part to be the germ of a partial ...Way, started the "regular" private ...yard silenced to the elevators' ...ing to go outside the elevators. ...Every slip-shod slaughterer here. That there ...have been no failures of consequence either ...among buyers or sellers may be attributed, next ...to good luck, that to good business management. ...Sharp, energetic commission salesmen have acted ...the careless buyers from bank-ruptcy and kept ...sales and prompt payments for profits and wind... ...skins have kept the feeble slaughterers from ...failure. For a considerable ...slaughterers were doing a losing business.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Dec. 26 says: The ...Reading Railroad Company, which entered on its ...business and financial year on the 1st inst., re... ...ports a total coal tonnage for the week ending on ...the 16th inst., of 99,31 tons, and for its entire ...business and financial year on the 1st inst., to ...the same date, 1,195,615 tons, against 1,264,476 ...tons in the corresponding time last year—a decrease ...of 68,861 tons. The Schuylkill Canal shipped for ...the same week 1,805 tons, and for the year to the ...same date 28,334 tons, against 34,476 tons in ...the corresponding time last year—a decrease of 6,142 ...tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, which also ...began its year of accounts on the 1st inst., reports ...a tonnage for the week ending on the 16th inst. of ...72,858 tons, and for the same time to the same ...date 1,166,000 tons, against 1,174,000 tons in ...corresponding date last year—a decrease of 8,000 ...tons. The following table will enable readers to ...test their business year compared with the calendar ...year, consequently continue their statements of ...seven weeks up to the end of this month. For the ...week ending on the 16th inst., the Delaware, ...Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company re... ...ports a tonnage of 81,370 tons, and for the year of ...1,085,578. Shipments, 2,250 tons; for the year, ...29,037 tons. Total tonnage for the week, 83,620 ...tons; for the year, 1,114,615 tons. The tonnage ...pending the change from Shamokin for the week was ...17,767 tons, and for the year 214,697 tons, against ...214,167 tons to the corresponding time last year, ...an increase of 530 tons. The shipments to ...New York Central Railroad of New Jersey for ...the week ending on the 16th inst. were 30,467 tons, ...and for the year 364,467 tons, against 364,671 tons ...to the corresponding time last year, a decrease of ...204 tons. The Susquehanna Coal Company re... ...ports a tonnage for the week of 18,305 tons, and ...for the year 218,844 tons, against 1,236,371 tons ...to the corresponding time last year, a decrease of ...17,527 tons. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. ...reports a tonnage for the week of 14,942 tons, and ...for the year, 1,194,466 tons, against 1,200,000 tons ...to same time last year, showing a decrease of ...5,534 tons. Adding to these reports the pro... ...duction of some other companies of small supply of ...coal, and deducting the tonnage on these railroad ...routes, we find the anthracite tonnage for the ...week ending with the 16th inst., amounted to ...144,668 tons, and for the year, to 2,644,000 tons, ...against 18,230,128 tons to the same date in 1870, a ...decrease of 15,586,128 tons in the tonnage of anthracite ...coal for the year. The tonnage of anthracite ...coal of 400,000 tons, and for the year 1,853,000 tons to accrue, leaving a ...decrease of 13,733,128 tons. The total of current year ...of all kinds of coal for the week was 117,070 tons, ...and for the year, 17,100,000 tons, against 17,287,703 ...tons to corresponding time last year, showing a ...decrease of 187,697 tons. The trade is nearly or ...quite over for this season. At a meeting of the ...Board of Arbitration of the Lehigh region, on the ...16th inst., it was unanimously agreed to continue ...the rates of wages paid in 1871 for January of ...1872. Coal prices are firm in all the large markets, but ...not quotably higher.

LATER.

There was absolutely no trading in produce in ...the afternoon. The markets were nominal at the ...closing prices on 'Change.

Chicago Daily Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

BUTTER—There was some activity, during the ...low grades, and prices, though nominally un... ...changed, were weak and irregular. For good to ...choice offerings there were buyers at full pre... ...vious rates. We make no change in our quo... ...tations, as follows: Choice dairy, 20@22c; fair to ...good fall and fresh, 14@16c; common grades, ...10@12c.

PACKING—Gunnis and wool sacks were firm ...er, prices advancing 1½c. Flour barrels, cash and ...unchanged. The general trade is dull. We ...now quote: Stark, 26c; Ontario, ...26c; Lewiston, 26c; Philadelphia, 25c; ...American, 25c; Minnesota, 20c; burlaps, ...9@11-4c2½c; gunnies, single, 13@15c; do double, ...24c; wool sacks, 60c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—There was only a ...moderate demand for building material, owing ...to the unfavorable weather. Prices were firm as ...previously quoted: Stucco, $2.75@3.00 per ...New York stucco, casting, $2.75@4.50; Keystone do, ...$3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $3.00@3.25; Rosendale ...$2.75; marble dust, 25@30c; lime in bulk, 90@95c; ...sand, per bbl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per ...bag, $1.00@1.25; fire brick, per M, $30.00@35.00; ...building brick, $12.00@13.00; fire clay, $4.00@4.50 ...per bbl.

BEANS—Were in good request, and the market ...was firm at the recent decline. Trade was ...dull, at $1.25@2.25 for common to good medium, ...and $2.75@3.00 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is dull. We quote: Poor ...brush, $60.00@65.00 per ton; medium do, at ...$70.00@75.00; very choice at $100.00@110.00; and ...choice hurl, $80.00@90.00.

COOPERAGE—The market is active but again ...easier. We quote: Pork brls, $1.03@1.10; lard ...tubs, $1.05@1.10; tierces, $1.60@1.65; tight, $1.75@ ...2.00; for lard, $1.75@2.00; for tierces, $2.00@2.25; ...for iron hooped packages; whiskey brls, $2.00@ ...2.10; flour brls, basis. Staves and headings at ...$16.00@16.50 per M; and $34.00@35.00 per M for ...whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—The cheese trade continues dull, ...without change in values. In prime goods are ...firmly held, as the stock is light. The low grades ...prices are irregular. We quote: New York fac... ...tory, inquire 13 1-2@15c; do imitation, 12 1-2@ ...13c; Western factory, limits; Ohio factory, ...14@15c.

COAL—The coal market presented no new fea... ...tures. A fair business was doing at the advanced ...prices recently established. We repeat ...our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, ...$7.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $11.00@12.00; Erie, 10.00; ...Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, ...$6.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—There was only a moderate supply of ...fresh eggs in the market to-day, and sales were ...readily effected at the advance noted yesterday, ...or at 31@32c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Prices were unchanged. Do... ...mestic fruits were in moderate request. The ...only indices a firm feeling and former prices are ...fully sustained. Foreign descriptions are nom... ...inal with a fairly active inquiry to raise prices. ...We quote: Dates, 9 1-2@10c; figs, drums, ...loose; 8@9c, box, wreathe; Turkey prunes, in ...bags, 7@7½c; French prunes, 14@15c; Smyrna, ...14@15c; raisins, old, $3.00@3.10; do new, $2.85@4.00; ...black berries, 12 1-2@13c; pitted cherries, 28@30c; ...peaches, quarters, 8@9c; halves, 16@17c; do ...do quarters, 7 3-4@8 1-2c; currants, 10 1-2@11 1-2c; ...apples, new, Southern, 5@6c; do new Western, ...3@4c; do new Michigan, 5@6c.

FISH—Business was again reported dull, and ...quotations were unchange. We repeat our ...list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $7.00@7.50; ...No. 2 do, $5.50@6.00; trout, $5.00@5.75; No. 1 ...shore mackerel, $10.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.00@ ...9.00; No. 2 do, $6.00@7.00; No. 1 Labrador ...mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 2 shore kits, $3.00@ ...3.12½; No. 1 bay, $1.75@1.80; family kits, $1.10@1.15; ...tank cod, $6.00@6.50; dry cod, $3.50@4.00; No. 1 ...herring, No. 1, scaled; box herring, scaled, stales. ...California salmon, half bbl, $18.00@21.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in light ...supply, and prices are advancing, but common ...lots are plenty at former rates. Cranberries remain firm, and Malagas ...are inactive. We quote: Apples, ...from store, $2.00@3.75; cranberries, $9.00@ ...10.00 for wild, and $12.00@13.00 for cultivated; ...Lemons, $6.00@7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, ...$13.00@14.00.

GROCERIES—The demand is of a limited char... ...acter, and promises to continue light for some ...time to come. Prices remain comparatively ...steady, as previously noted.

CANDLES—Star, 18@19 1-2c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio coffee, 21@22c; choice do, ...20@21c; O. G. Java do, 25@26c; Singapore do, 24@25c; ...Costa Rican, 21@22c; Mocha, 30@31c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2@7 3-4c; Carolina, 8@10c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12 1-4@13 1-4c; A grade, ...12 3-4@13 1-4c; B do, 12 1-4@12 3-4c; XC do, 12 1-4@ ...12 3-4c; C do, 12@12 1-4c; choice brown, 10 3-4@ ...11 1-4c; fair do, 10@10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4@ ...10 1-4c; muscovado do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond E, 31 1-2@32c; common molasses, ...30@31c; Porto Rico molasses, choice; good sugar ...house, 37@38c; Stella do, 34@35c; Lion syrup, 37@38c; ...drips, extra fine, 30@31c; New Orleans, 35@36c.

SPICES—Allspice, 10@12c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, ...16@17c; pepper, 18@19c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.40.

SALTS—Peacock mottled, 3 3-4@4c; standard ...E 1-2@3 1-4c; German mottled, 3 1-4@3 3-4c; crushed, ...3 3-4@4c; brown Windsor, 4 1-4@4 3-4c; palm, 4 @ ...4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 3 3-4@5c; corn, 12@13 1-4c ...laundry, 4 1-2@ 7c; common, 3@4 1-2c.

HAY—Timothy is quiet and was noted in ...the hay market. A fair business was doing, both ...on local and shipping account, and ...the market rules steady. We repeat ...the following ...quotations: On track—Timothy, choice pressed, ...$11.00@12.00; do loose pressed, $10.00@11.00; ...do loose, $9.00@10.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@ ...10.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@11.00; mixed, $8.00@ ...9.00; loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $6.00 ...@7.00; baling hay, $5.00@6.00. Hay in ...bay, $1.00@1.50. For delivery of timothy, $1.00@1.50 ...according to distance.

HIDES—Remain quiet and easy. There was a ...moderate movement at the following range of ...prices: Green salted cured, light, 11 1-2c; do, ...heavy, 10 1-2c; green salted uncured, light, 9 1-2@ ...9 3-4c; do heavy, 8 1-2@9c; dry flint, 19@20c; ...dry salted, 15@16c; dry kip, 11 1-2@12c; dry calf, ...16c; green calf, 12c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, lambs, 20c; ...dry salted, 16c; green salted, 12c; sheep pelts, ...scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, 1.50@1.75 ...each according to distance.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was quoted ...fairly active and steady at the subjoined prices:

Bar iron	4 @ 5
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 7
Heavy band	4 @ 4½
Hoop and light band	5 @ 6
Oval	5 @ 5½
Round and square	5 @ 5½
Half oval and half round	5 @ 5½
Russia iron, perfect	19 @ 20
Russia No. 1, stained	14 @ 15
Russia No. 2, stained	11 @ 12
Sheet iron, galvanized	11 @ 12
Sheet iron, Juniata	9 @ 10
Sheet iron, common	7 @ 8
Nail rods	7 @ 8
Plow steel, German	7 @ 8
Plow steel, American	5 @ 6
Spring steel	5 @ 6
Tire steel	4 @ 5
Spring and tire steel	10 @ 11

LEATHER—Trade was more quiet ...Prices remain firm as given below:

HEMLOCK—City harness, sides, steers, ...harness, flanks, country harness, sides, ...heavy, sides, ...light, sides, ...upper, No. 1, per ft, ...upper, No. 2, per ft, ...calf, city upper, No. 1, per ft, ...calf, city upper, No. 2, per ft, ...calf, country upper, No. 1, per ft, ...calf, country, $1.10@1.25; ...kips, city, $1.25@1.45; ...calf, country, $1.10@1.25; ...kips, country, $1.00@1.20; ...rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, ...rough upper, 18 to 24 lbs, ...rough, damaged, ...Buffalo slaughter ...

OAK—Slaughter sole, single, Philadelphia sole, ...harness, per lb, ...shoulder, No. 1, per lb, ...shoulder, No. 2, per lb, ...backs, No. 1, per lb, ...backs, No. 2, per lb, ...American calf, 15 lbs, ...French calf, 15 lbs, ...French calf, 25 lbs, ...French calf, 35 lbs, ...French calf, per doz, ...Lemoyne, per doz, ...French calf, Jodoz, ...

KIP AND CALF—The demand continues good and ...prices are steady. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch and upward	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00@42.00
First and second clear flooring, together	
Common flooring, dressed first	28.00@30.00
First and second clear siding, together	25.00@27.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed first	28.00@30.00
Common flooring, dressed second	20.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 10 inches ...and upwards	32.00@40.00
Wagon-box boards	28.00@30.00
A stock boards	32.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Fencing	16.00@18.00
Joists and scantling, thick first	28.00@30.00
Pickets, square	15.00
Pickets, dressed	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	4.00
Cedar posts, round	3.00
Lath	4.00
Shingles, No. 1	1.25@1.50
Shingles, No. 2	1.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	2.50

The engine on track are steady at $2.40@2.45 for ...A or star, and $1.90@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALLIC AND WINDSOR SPOOL—The Sel... ...ect was firm at previous rates, as follows:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; posting C, ...60c; large pigs, 48c; small pigtin, 46c per lb.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 ...lbs, 38c; 12lbs copper, 38c.

ZINC—Sheet zinc, 9@9 1-2c; cast, 11-12c; first quality, ...6@6½c; first sort, 5@5½c.

WIRE—6 to 8, No. 6, 6 and 7, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, ...11 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 18c; 18, ...19, 19c; 20, 21c; full extra, 50 per cent.

NAILS—We quote: 10 to 40, per keg $4.25; ...8 to 9, per keg $4.50; 7, per keg $4.75; 6, per keg ...$5.00; 5, per keg $5.25; 4, per keg $5.50; 3, per keg ...$5.75; 2, per keg $6.00; 1, per keg $6.25; finer ...common, per keg, $6.50.

OILS—Receipts report business slack, though ...the prevailing feeling is one of firmness. The following ...are the prices current: Carbon, 45c; ...Western, 50c; Lewis, 50c; Philadelphia, 45c; ...American, 45c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, ...9@11-4c2½c; gunnies, single, 13@15c; do double, ...24c; wool sacks, 60c.

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RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2@7 3-4c; Carolina, 8@10c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12 1-4@13 1-4c; A grade, ...12 3-4@13 1-4c; B do, 12 1-4@12 3-4c; XC do, 12 1-4@ ...12 3-4c; C do, 12@12 1-4c; choice brown, 10 3-4@ ...11 1-4c; fair do, 10@10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4@ ...10 1-4c; muscovado do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond E, 31 1-2@32c; common molasses, ...30@31

SMALL-POX.

Vaccination and Revaccination.

From the Edinburgh Medical Journal.

The following notes, regarding vaccination and revaccination, have been put together for the purpose of showing how false many of the prevailing ideas on the subject are, and saving time and trouble to those who are engaged in trying to find out the real truth regarding it:

It appears now to be fully acknowledged by medical men—

1. That vaccination, though it greatly lessens the susceptibility of taking of taking small-pox, does not render the reception of it in after years altogether impossible.
2. That vaccination in most cases greatly modifies the charater of the small-pox eruption, and lessens the severity of the attack.
3. That revaccination gives an absolute (?) immunity from small-pox.

The reasons for coming to these conclusions are as clear as they possibly can be, and there can not be the smallest allowance made for people who willfully oppose such arguments as the following:

Dr. A. C. C. De Renzy, Sanitary Commissioner in the Punjab, says: "In this province, with a population of 18,000,000, the deaths from small-pox are never less than 20,000 a year. In 1869 they numbered 53,195." In England the annual average mortality does not exceed 5,000, though previous to the introduction of vaccination it was quite as high as in the Punjab.

The facts, again, concerning vaccination in Scotland and Ireland, supplied to Dr. Anstie by Dr. Seaton, of the Privy Council, speak for themselves as plainly as facts possibly can do.

In the former country it appears there was no vaccination act prior to 1863, and the average yearly deaths from small-pox in twelve years, 1853-'64, were 1,654. In 1865, '66, '67, and '68, they were respectively 175, 200, 124, and 25.

In Ireland vaccination was not compulsory before 1863, and in the periods 1830-40, 1840-50, and 1850-60, the respective annual average mortalities were 5,860, 3,827, and 1,272. In the years 1864, '65, '66, '67, '68 they were respectively 854, 237, 187, 20, and 19. In the first quarter of 1869, again, there were only three deaths, and in the second, none. Let any one who is skeptical as regards the advantages to be derived from vaccination pass in review the valuable evidence of Mr. Marson, at the small-pox hospital, London. In 5,000 cases of post vaccinal small-pox, under observation from 1836 to 1855, it appears that there were 35 per cent of deaths among those that were unvaccinated; 25.57 among those that stated they had been vaccinated, but exhibited no cicatrix. Among those that had

1 cicatrix, the number of deaths per cent was	7.73
2 cicatrices	4.70
3 cicatrices	1.95
4 or more	0.55

The percentage of deaths among those that had well marked cicatrices was 2.52, and 8.82 among those who had badly marked cicatrices. Among those that had had small-pox previously it was 19.

In Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, with a population of about 3,000 inhabitants, only one death has occurred from small-pox during the last thirty years, and this was in the case of an unvaccinated person. The medical officer of the district has three times received the government grant for efficient vaccination. Dr. Seaton, in his evidence before the select Committee, stated that vaccination had the effect of reducing the mortality of children under 5 years of age. In Scotland the infantile mortality has been reduced from 70 to 80 per cent to 35. In Greenock the mortality under 5 years of age has been reduced to 38 per cent, and in Glasgow to 28 per cent.

In the *Lancet* of the 8th of April, 1864, the following statement occurred: "Not a single revaccinated case has been admitted into the Small-pox Hospital at Homerton, and no death of a vaccinated person has occurred under 17." "This," as the editor remarked "shows the protective power of even imperfect vaccination up to puberty, and the necessity for revaccination at this time."

The strongest case one can advance in support of revaccination is the fact that not a single nurse has died at the small-pox hospital for the last thirty years, in spite of the infection to which they are constantly exposed. A regards the lymph fit for the purpose of vaccination, a good deal of doubt seems to exist. Some say that carefully selected matter from revaccination cases is as sure in its effects as that taken from primary vesicles; others, that secondary vaccine matter is of very little use, and that only that taken from the arms of infants should be used; while others assert that the lymph taken from the arms of children has become deteriorated by passing through so many different systems, and that a fresh supply should be obtained from the original source. Now, with regard to the use of secondary matter, there can be no doubt that it is capable of setting up the same constitutional disturbance, and producing the same kind of vesicles, as lymph taken from the primary cases, but still it not infrequently happens that the vesicle are unduly hastened or otherwise irregular in their development. And from a review of the facts mentioned in the *Lancet*, 29th July, 1871, by Dr. Barbour, of the Stockwell Fever Hospital, I would say that the amount of protection to be gained from its use is very small, and that it should be employed under very exceptional circumstances—where none other for the time being can be obtained, and revaccination is imperatively demanded. Bryce's test should certainly be employed in order to see whether it has efficiently performed the purpose for which it was intended or not; in other words, lymph should be again inserted into the arm a few days after the first vaccination. If both vesicles maturate and also die away at the same time, then the first vaccination may be considered to have produced the desired effect; but if the second vesicles goes through all the stages of the primary vessicle, then the first operation has been a mere local affection, and has really exercised no protective influence whatever. The following case occurred in my own experience: A lady who had apparently been successfully vaccinated with secondary lymph, was one month subsequently revaccinated with primary. The resulting vesicles were as perfect in every respect, and went through exactly the same course as those occurring from a regular primary vaccination. This was a proof, then, that the first operation produced a local effect only, and that it was incapable of affording protection against the infection of small-pox. In answer to those who affirm that vaccine matter loses its effect by constant use, I would say, for the same reason, the poison of fever ought to become less virulent and infectious each succeeding year; but this is not the case, for though, owing to altered atmospheric influence, prevailing epidemics may, for a time, die out, they soon return when the conditions are again favorable, with all their former activity. But, in addition to this, let us see what opinion Jenner held upon the subject. After a careful watching of vaccination for upward of twenty years or more, during which time lymph had been successfully transferred from subject to subject, he came to the conclusion that it underwent no change whatever in its qualities. Marson, Creely and others also whose experience is very great, have proved, so far as such matters admit of proof, that vaccine lymph does not lose any of its prophylactic power by a continued transit through successive subjects. When lymph degenerates in transmission it is invariably due either to want of proper care in the selection of subjects or to inattention to certain details essential to successful vaccination. But let us now, for one minute, consider the evidence of those who have experimented with lymph taken directly from the heifer.

During the siege of Paris, Dr. Quinquand had all successful cases with the human lymph, but only one-third with heifers'.

Dr. Thevenot, with calf vaccine, had only two successful cases out of twenty-one.

Of thirty-two surgeons in Paris who sent in their reports, one says that vaccine from the calf became better after passing through the systems of three or four different children though bad and difficult to introduce for the first time. The rest (thirty-one) agree that vaccination from the calf was provokingly unsuccessful, succeeding at the very utmost only in a fourth of the children vaccinated directly, and much less calf virus or glasses. Of sixteen others who tried the calf virus, thirteen failed completely.

Dr. Gaillard, who succeeded 179 times out of 288 with calf vaccine, was successful in 2,740 times out of 2,886 with Jennerian vaccine.

The next question, about which some amount of uncertainty prevails, is as to whether syphilis and other diseases can be conveyed by vaccination. Mr. Hutchinson has lately brought forward a series of cases to prove that syphilis is capable of being so conveyed, and, to say the least, they certainly appear to wear a very suspicious aspect. Still, it must be remembered that in 1857 Mr. Simon (Medical Officer of the Board of Health) addressed a series of questions upon this very subject to a large number of medical men, both in this and other countries, and received answers from no less than 539, with scarcely an exception, entirely in the negative. They declared that syphilis could not be conveyed by means of true vaccination; but they pointed out that, by gross carelessness, it might be inoculated instead of vaccine. The direct experiments, moreover, of Cullerier and others with mixtures of syphilitic matter and vaccine, and vaccine matter taken from persons suffering from constitutional syphilis, are most powerful arguments against the idea that syphilis is able to be transmitted by means of lymph taken out of a true Jennerian vesicle. To show that two poisons cannot be present in a true Jennerian vesicle, lymph may be taken from a vesicle developed in a person who has been vaccinated too late to prevent small-pox, and used without the slightest hesitation for vaccinating another child. It would certainly appear, from these facts, that vaccination as such cannot convey syphilis with it, though a syphilized lancet, or blood taken up with lymph from a syphilitic infant, may cause it to break out in persons subsequently operated upon. It might, nevertheless, be as well to do as Mr. Hutchinson suggests, viz., to avoid taking lymph from first born-children, and take it only from second or later children, in families of which the oldest has enjoyed good health. As regards the idea of scrofula being conveyed by vaccination, there can be no doubt, as the *Lancet* says, that "it is a mistake. Its development is, on the contrary, greatly prevented, inasmuch as small-pox, by weakening the system, was often the occasion of scrofulous and tubercular disease. Again, when skin eruptions are occasioned by vaccination, the fault is not necessarily with the matter, but with the constitution of the child vaccinated, which cannot bear even the slight disturbance of vaccination with impunity; and *a fortiori* cannot bear the destructive disturbance of small-pox, which is the almost certain alternative." Among the instructions lately issued by the Lords of the Privy Council are, to be noticed the following:

Never take lymph from cases of revaccination. Never use or furnish lymph which has the slightest admixture of blood. Take lymph only from well-characterized, uninjured vesicles, at the stage (one day week after vaccination) when they are fully formed and plump, but there is no perceptible commencement of areola. Take lymph only which, as it issues *from* the vesicle, is perfectly clear and transparent, and none which is at all thin and watery. Never squeeze or drain any vesicle. From such a vesicle as vaccination by puncture commonly produces do not, under ordinary circumstances, take more lymph than will suffice for the immediate vaccination of five subjects or for charging seven ivory points, or filling three capillary tubes; and from larger or smaller vesicles take only in proportion to their size. Be careful never to transfer blood from the subject you vaccinate to the subject from whom you take the lymph. Note any case wherein the vaccine vesicle is unduly hastened, or otherwise irregular in its development; and if similar results occur in other cases vaccinated with the same lymph, desist at once from employing it. Change the lymph if, on the day week after vaccination the vesicles are not entirely free from areola. Keep the lancet and other instruments scrupulously clean, and do not use them for other surgical operations. Cleanse the instrument used thoroughly after one operation before proceeding to another.

Except so far as any immediate danger of small-pox may require, vaccinate only subjects who are in good health. As regards infants, ascertain that there is not any febrile state, nor any irritation of the bowels, nor any unhealthy state of skin—especially no chafing or eczema behind the ears, or the groin, or elsewhere in folds of skin. Do not, except of necessity, vaccinate in cases where there has been recent exposure to the infection of measles or scarlatina, nor where erysipelas is prevailing in or about the place of residence. Take lymph only from subjects who are in good health, and, as far as you can ascertain, of healthy parentage, preferring children whose families are known to you, and who have elder brothers and sisters of undoubted healthiness. Carefully examine as to skin disease and signs of hereditary syphilis.

There can be no doubt that the present epidemic has had the effect of causing several disputed points to be finally set at rest, and, among these, the question as to whether it was right to vaccinate women who were pregnant. The old idea was that vaccine, being a poison similar to that of small-pox, would cause abortion to take place, but this has been contradicted by all the first obstetricians. Next it was thought unsafe to vaccinate children much under six weeks, whereas the medical officer of the Privy Council has distinctly advised that children who are exposed to the influence of the small-pox poison should be vaccinated within a week of their birth. It was also supposed to be dangerous to revaccinate elderly people, but this has been shown to be incorrect. There can be no question that grown-up people suffer, generally speaking, more from vaccination than children, the same as they do when attacked by measles, whooping cough, etc., and this I believe has given rise to the idea of vaccination affecting people worse during what is termed a varioloid state of atmosphere.

The materials used for collecting lymph are—first, ivory points; second, glasses; third, capillary tubes. The last named are the best, inasmuch as the lymph is always kept in a fresh state.

The methods employed for vaccination are—first, puncturing; second, scratching; third, blistering.

The last mentioned (introduced by Mr. Ellis, of London), is supposed to render the absorption of the lymph more certain, but it most undoubtedly entails a greater amount of trouble, and I cannot say, from my own experience, that it insures a greater amount of success than either puncturing or scratching when carefully done. In a few instances, I have seen very bad arms result from this method. The effects produced by revaccination are not, generally speaking, the same as those which exhibit themselves after primary vaccination. As far as I can see, myself, the effect of the vaccine manifests itself in three different ways:

1. There may be a perfect vesicle passing through all the different stages, showing that the protective effects of the first vaccination have entirely passed away.
2. There may be a scab formed, but no distinct vesicle, showing that the protective effects of the first vaccination only partially remain.
3. There may be only slight redness produced, showing that the protective effects of the first vaccination remain perfect, or nearly so.

In all cases, I think, where there is not a perfect vesicle, revaccination should be tried again, in order that the operation may not hereafter from carelessness fall into disrepute.

In order that the general public may learn the benefits resulting from vaccination and revaccination, all possible information should be afforded them on the subject, and medical men should be particularly anxious not to let any discredit fall upon the operation from the want of proper care. Once let the public be fully convinced of the fact that they cannot possibly receive harm from the innoculation of vaccine matter, and we may have the satisfaction of seeing small-pox in time banished from our shores.

A Small-Pox Remedy.

To the Editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

During the controversy now going on in reference to the virtues of the Cundurango plant in the treatment of cancer, (and by the way, very favorable reports are received so far as it has been tried,) let us not forget another valuable plant, the *Saracenia Purpurea*, or the Pitcher Plant, or Side-Saddle Flower, or Huntsman's Cup, as it is sometimes called. This plant was used in many cases of small-pox, in this city, during the winter and spring of '66, with decided success. It does not seem to shorten the duration of the disease, but very materially mitigates its symptoms, in allaying the fever and inflammation during its progress. This is especially so when the pustules begin to dry up and the crusts or scales fall off. It does away with that disposition to scratch the face and remove the scabs before it is time for them to fall off of their own accord. It also prevents the appearance of pits that often occur.

This remedy was also professionally denounced at that time; but, notwithstanding the condemnation, many persons used it, and are ready to testify to its good results. The history of this plant has been written. It, too, unfortunately, had a humble origin. It was discovered and first brought into use by a squaw in treating a British soldier, in New Brunswick, for small-pox, several years since. But what can be the difference to the community whether these remedies were discovered, and brought into practice by a professor or a squaw, if they are adequate? And how are we to know unless we try them?

I commend your liberality in publishing the favorable results of the Cundurango. I have still a better opinion of the efficacy of the *Saracenia* in the treatment of small-pox, because I know more about it. At all events, it is our duty to give both of these remedies a fair trial, especially when there can be no danger of their leaving any unfavorable results in the system, and if they prove specifics in these forms of disease, let us rejoice and hail them as the greatest discoveries of the age.

D. B. WIGGINS, M. D.

The New Coliseum.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 28.

The new Coliseum which is to be erected for the International Peace Jubilee, in June, has been designed by Mr. Francis Allen, of this city. Its ground plan will be a parallelogram 822 1-2 feet in length by 422 1-2 feet in width, measuring 347,506 square feet in area, or a trifle less than eight acres; being 322 feet longer and 122 feet wider than the Coliseum of 1869, and containing more than double the area of that immense structure. Throughout this space not a single post, pillar or support of any kind will obstruct the view from end to end. The roof, consisting of a double system of self-supporting trusses, the invention of Mr. Allen, will spring in a gentle curve directly from foundations constructed on piles driven thirty-five feet into the ground; the two segments meeting at the ridge and forming a graceful arch, at an elevation above the floor of 172 feet. Similar segments will spring from the ground at either end, uniting with the side segments, forming an immense Mansard pavilion, with the graceful lines peculiar to that style of architecture. These trusses supporting these end segments of the roof will run the entire length of the building, having a clear span of over eight hundred feet, and knitting the whole roof into a substantial self-supporting structure. From the foot of the arches on either side and end will rise perpendicular buttresses 53 feet high, at which elevation the curve of the trusses will leave a space of 18 feet between the outer line and the line of the buttresses. This space will be floored, forming an outside promenade, with an elevation of 50 feet, a width of 18 feet, and a total length equal to double the combined length and width of the building, or half a mile. In these buttresses, which serve the additional purpose of giving increased strength to the structure, will be constructed the entrances to the building. These will be 16 in number, four principal and twelve minor.

The four principal entrances, in the centres of the sides and ends, will be inscribed with the names of the four great continents, and be appropriately decorated with flags, national emblems, etc. Above each will rise an elegant pavilion 160 feet high, while similar pavilions, of less height, will be built at each of the four corners of the structure, giving beauty and symmetry to the whole. Beside the four main, or principal, entrances named, there will be on each side four, and on each end two, minor entrances, all appropriately decorated. Each of these will be surmounted by a tower 68 feet in height. A "monitor," 16 feet high, will run the entire length of the roof, affording ample ventilation. At each end will rise a splendid tower two hundred and sixteen feet high, while the central tower will reach the enormous height of two hundred and forty feet, from the summit of which will float the Banner of Universal Peace above the standards of all the nations of the earth, which will be displayed upon different points of the superb structure.

Two rows of windows will furnish light for the immense auditorium. The lower of these will be seventy and the upper one one hundred and twelve feet above the parquet floor.

Under the corridors there will be sixteen halls, ranging in size from 80x140 to 100x100 feet. These will be divided in such manner as convenience may dictate, and will be lighted by round top windows cut between the pilasters of the buttress.

Both wood and iron will be used in the construction of the building. The immense trusses of which we have spoken will be of timber, one foot square, each of the cross-span trusses requiring no less than twenty-five thousand feet of lumber for its construction.

The seating capacity of the building will be about as follows, the figures given being rather below the numbers that could actually be accommodated: Audience, 83,000; chorus, 20,000; orchestra, 2,000; giving a total of over 100,000 persons gathered under one roof.

The exact location of the structure has not yet been determined upon. It will, however, be built within the limits bounded by Huntington avenue, Fairfield street, the Providence Railroad and the waters of the Back Bay, and knowing ones whisper that the recent purchase by leading capitalists of an immense tract in that vicinity was with a view to securing a proper place for the purpose.

Messrs. Gilmore and Arbuckle went to Springfield on Saturday to see the American Corrugated Iron Company, and it is reported that the contract will be given to that company.

A TOWN SERMON.

THE YULE-TIDE HOMILY AT OLD ST. PAUL'S.

From the first number of The City, January, 1872.

With Christmas wreaths the aisles were green, and every Chapel hung;
The prayers were said, the Gospel read, the Angels' Anthem sung;
The gray-haired rector climbed the steps, and in the pulpit stood,
And from the Book he opened wide let fall the broidered rood;
He read his text—the joyful words the shepherds heard of old,
And down through all the ancient church looked kindly at his fold.

"Dear brethren," the preacher said, "ye flock that are my charge,
Ye dwell not by the leafy woods, in vales and pastures large;
In city streets, on stony walks, ye set your footsteps down!
God made the country, one hath writ; what else? Man made the town.
But who hath made the heart of man? who gave his hand the power
To build the stately city squares, the proud Cathedral tower?
And where men house them side by side, and jostle in the ways,
Where toil and pleasure crowd apace, and nights are as the days,
Ye well may trust that He who lived and died for men is near—
Even as ye feel, this natal morn, His presence with you here!

"The country is a gladsome place; 'tis good the young should know
How sweetly over this fair land the seasons come and go;
Should hear the whisper of the breeze, the water's purling fall,
And listen to the happy birds that to each other call—
Should welcome through the live long year the sunshine and the air,
And, roaming on the windy hills, grow strong and brave and fair.
But as beside a mountain-sketch the figure-painter's art,
Or to a wayside chronicle some poem that stirs the heart,
So all this work of human hands, the city's rolling din,
The fanes, the marts, the countless homes—the life that's hid within,—
The love and hate, the good and ill, the joys and woes of men,—
These have, methinks, a worth beyond the worth of field and glen.

"And thus ye see the mighty Town like some crystal, draw
The best and rarest to itself, and grow by chemic law.
Wealth gathers to its shining points, and men from every zone—
A million faces all unlike, each read by God alone;
He sees them darkened by defeat or lit with purpose high,
Some blindly fixed upon the earth, some looking to the sky;
And, as ye mingle day by day, and push your chosen tasks,
He reads the secrets of your souls—He sees behind the masks.

"Here, from the cries that wake the morn until the sunset gun,
How many lusty fights are fought, what triumphs lost and won!
And still ye deem ye guide yourselves and plant your footsteps higher.
Not so, but men are images, on the world's stage upheld,
And each beyond his own intent through unknown ways impelled.
The maid, the matron, boy and man, ye all shall come to know
None lived the lives they thought to live, whichever paths ye go.

"Yet each shall answer for his gift, and what his hands may find
Still let him seek. Still let the youth possess a noble mind,
And grapple Fortune, but of deeds that stain the soul beware—
His sister's kiss upon his lips, his guide a mother's prayer;
Still let the man be stern and strong, but in his spirit hold
The right worth more than long renown, his dear ones more than gold;
Let those of shrewdest, largest brain, still grasp the helm of power,
For man's ambition moves the world yet onward every hour;
But woe to them who dare betray the people's hallowed trust!
The curse of God and man shall fall and grind them to the dust.
Let Pleasure light her lamps at eve, the songster's voice be heard,
Not vain the actor's witching spell, the speaker's honeyed word;
Heaven grieves to see earth's children mourn, and gladden when they smile,
And would, with every gracious gift their wearied hearts beguile.
Let Fashion hold her courtly sway, and Art her high domain,
And still let matter be the slave of man's creative brain:
God doth upon the Sculptor's work its perfect grace bestow,
His power is in the furnace heat, the clanging forge's blow.
Let Youth and Beauty meet in love; be happy while ye may,
For well ye wot that Sorrow follows soon as night the day!
Let Traffic thrive for climes are wed by man's untiring greed,
And still more swiftly and more near the golden year doth speed;
And Charity with riches grow, but let her stewards keep
Their largess for the poor at hand, the little ones that weep;
Ye have them always with you here, afar ye need not go;
First save the heathen in your streets,—here, here your mission know.

"Were some bright being of the skies to soar above our sphere,
And from his clearer height look down upon this turmoil here,
To him ye all would seem alike;—he would not think, be sure,
To judge between the strong and weak, between the rich and poor.
Ay, one who mounts a lofty spire, and peers beneath him, sees
How shrewdly back and forth we move at toil like ants or bees;
Yet even the tiny insects know, in some mysterious way,
The work appointed unto each: are ye not more than they?

"The City, great and beautiful, is but a sparkling dot
Upon the gray Earth's wrinkled front—a transitory spot;
The Earth itself a rayless mass, a little orb. unknown
To them who tenant spheres beyond the planets' central zone;
And round a myriad distant suns what myriad globes are driven,
In numerous circling worlds on worlds, the lesser host of Heaven!
Yet every spirit to itself a universe doth seem,
And what we see, or hear, or feel, the soul's immortal dream.
And here, where all experience is crowded in a day,
How many changeful lives ye live, before your hairs are gray!
How soon within your heart of hearts the Preacher's words are weighed,—
All, all, ye find, is vanity—the flower of all doth fade;
Youth, Hope, Wealth, Fame—they vanish like the glittering dews of morn,
But O, if Faith and Love abide, ye are not left forlorn.

"With feasts and gifts, dear brethren, your merry Christmas keep!
There is a time for dance and song, a time for prayer and sleep;
And when the choicest gift is given, the blithest tale is told,
And over this, our Christian land, Night lays her solemn hold,
Be each one's humble prayer, to Him whose emblems here are seen,
The ancient worthy orison, keep our hearts still green!"

The grace was said; the worshippers streamed out the sacred door;
The organ pealed, the belfry rang, they sought the world once more;
The very stones were hushed, as if they felt the Christmas rest,
And to the people, young and old, the earth seemed newly blest;
The golden words the preacher spake so to their hearts had come,
That whom they met seemed kindred all, the city—one great home.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

Dead, Aged 105 Years.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 28.

Early on Thursday morning Mrs. Margaret Morgan died at 22 Cherry street, aged 105 years. She was born in a rude mud cabin at the junction of the Camlin and Shannon Rivers, County of Longford, Ireland, on the 4th of July, 1776, and emigrated to America with her youngest and only surviving child six years ago. George Morgan, her son, who is over 50 years of age, is the youngest of eleven children. He was last night visited by a *Sun* reporter, to whom he said that he had brought the ould woman to New York when she was only 99 years of age. She was in full possession of all her faculties up to the time of her death, and, though bedridden for the last six months, was in the habit of taking her tea and bitters regularly. He said that his father had died when he was a wee lad, and that all his brothers and sisters had died in the "ould dart."

Mr. George Morgan, ever since his sojourn on America's shores, had been employed as a packer by the Great American Tea Company, Vesey street, but six months ago he was discharged. He thought the fact of his being out of work had hastened his mother's death.

On Thursday night the body of the aged Mrs. Morgan was waked in old country style, and only yesterday afternoon were the police notified of the fact. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Jr., were still suffering from the effects of their debauch, and had to be awakened by the reporter to give the necessary information. They occupy a garret room, about eight feet by four, in the tenement 22 Cherry street, and are without fire, furniture, or fuel. Several suspicious-looking empty black bottles probably account for their extreme poverty. The body was removed to the Morgue last evening.

RITUALISM.

What Is It?

Three years ago the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in this country appointed a committee of five of its members to report legislation on Ritualism. The committee—the members of which were quite evenly divided, as between High and Low Church,—made in the convention this year a report strongly condemnatory of all the characteristic Ritualistic practices. But after debate and conference between the two houses, this report finally failed of adoption by a close vote, and the only action finally taken was a resolution condemning, in very general terms, all innovations in doctrine and practice. The Bishops were evidently far stronger against Ritualism than the clerical and lay delegates. On the whole, the convention showed itself unfavorably disposed toward Ritualism, but not willing to take coercive measures against it. A good deal of doubt seemed to be felt as to what Ritualism is. If it was only a love for display or the means of gratifying an æsthetic taste in worship, it might be left to the peculiar fancies of different congregations. But if it meant to affirm and teach the Roman Catholic doctrine of the real presence of Christ in the sacrament, then it removed the most important distinction between the Anglican and the Roman Church, and the Reformation was an idle protest.

To learn what Ritualism is, we must go to England, where its priests avow its meaning and purposes. There are six leading Ritualist churches in London, St. Albans, St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Peter's, St. Michael's, St. Mary the Virgin, and All Saints'. These have large parishes, and numerous and fashionable congregations. They have connected with them divers mission agencies, and orders of "Sisters," as "Sisters of the Poor," "Sisters of Mercy," &c. Several of the rectors of these churches were recently interviewed by a correspondent of the New York *World*, and some interesting statements of their belief and practice are published. Rev. M. Mackonokie, rector of St. Albans, declared with warmth that he was not a Protestant, and that the Church of England is not Protestant. He said: "We cannot recognize the piety of the Low Church party and scarcely their Christianity. In many views there is less of the religious spirit in them than in any of the dissenting sect." He thought that the Bishop of London should and would let them alone as to the mixed chalice, waferbread, position at the altar, lights, incense, and vestments. The relief he looked for from the judgments had against some of the extreme practices in the ecclesiastic courts, was a separation of Church and State.

In reference to differences in creed between the Ritualists and the Roman Catholics, Mr. Mackonokie said:

There are no differences, and we do not consider ourselves separated from the mother Church. On the definition and efficacy of all the sacraments we are at one with Rome. I know of no difference.

C. Then what keeps you from recognizing the authority of the Roman Church?

Mr. M. Simply that we not only do not admit the infallibility of the Bishop of Rome, but we do not recognize his jurisdiction; we do now and shall always look up to him as the senior Bishop of our holy religion and the patriarch of the faithful.

This is exactly the position of the "Old Catholics," or Dollinger party in Bavaria, and the rector of St. Albans said elsewhere that they "should work cordially with the Dollinger party in the Roman Church."

The Rev. E. Stuart, rector of St. Mary Magdalen's Church, said that he was perfectly willing to die in the work-house rather than yield in the matter of the alb and chasuble in administering the sacrament, and the proper position before the altar. He said:

I urge confession upon my people as a duty, but I do not myself think it should be enforced. I practice celibacy, but I do not think that should be compulsory. My view is that we should be recognized as a branch of the Catholic Church, having our own head in the Archbishop of Canterbury, and acknowledging the occupant of the See of Peter as the chief Bishop of our holy religion.

It is not our custom to give the holy eucharist in one kind, but in two; still it is undoubtedly more proper and convenient in one, as practiced in the Roman Church, and it is also right that the blessed sacrament should be reserved for the use of the sick and dying, and also for the purpose of worship, and this custom will gradually be revived.

With the Rev. Mr. Statham, of St. Peter's Church, the following dialogue occurred:

Correspondent. Do you use all the vestments prescribed in the ritual of the Roman Church?

Mr. Statham. We do, and believe that they were used by the fathers of our own Church, which is not Protestant, but Catholic. We use the alb, chasuble, stole, and maniple.

C. What position do you assume at the altar?

Mr. S. The only one which is reverent and natural. We stand in front of the altar and there offer the sacrifice of the mass.

C. Do you, in spite of the recent judgments, persevere with the use of incense at the celebration of the holy eucharist?

Mr. S. Always. We have never discontinued it for a single day. We use it for persons and things, believing it to be a portion of our duty, and nothing but force would compel us to yield the point.

C. Is there any difference between the celebration of your service and that of the mass in the Roman Church?

Mr. S. Well, we do not sing the "asperges" before a high mass, but I think there is no other difference, and we do not desire that there should be any.

The Ritualist churches carry on works of charity and mercy, which will gain wider approval than some of their ceremonies. They have planted their churches, their missions and their schools, carried on by men and women, most of them celebates, in the very thick of London crime and misery. St. Albans Church is in the rear of the north side of High Holborn. It is a magnificent Gothic church, built at a cost of $250,000. Its locality is something like the Five Points of New York, as it used to be, before the Protestant mission was established there and daylight was let into its sin and misery without, by the way, the use of any extraordinary ritual or ceremonies. The rector of the church said that they were surrounded there by 8,000 prostitutes and thieves; the remainder of the population is made up of the poorest class of venders of fish and vegetables; young and old, male and female, eat, drink, and sleep together, indiscriminately, in places so filthy that a farmer would consider them unfit for his pigs. This horrible locality is neglected by the police, whom nothing short of murder will bring to it. In such a place St. Albans Church and mission, with its priests and sisters, have gathered 700 children into schools, and are doing other charitable work.

Pope Joan.

From Appleton's Journal.

Was there ever such a person as Pope Joan—a woman who became Pope? Our fathers said so; but they were Protestants, not disposed to scrutinize too strictly a story unpleasant to their opponents. The first time I thought there must be some foundation for the old scandal was when I found the story in the Nuremberg Chronicle. This book was compiled in 1493, twenty-four years before Luther's famous theses. The story, then, is no Protestant lie, but rests on ancient Catholic authorities. How far back do those authorities reach, and what do they really say?

The Latin account, given in the Nuremberg Chronicle is extracted from the "Vitæ pontificum Romanorum," written by Platina, that is, by Bartolommeo de Sacchi (da Piadena). This writer, learned enough to be the librarian of the Vatican, in 1475, in a history of the Papacy, undertaken at the command of Sixtus IV., and dedicated to him, inserts the story, with hints of incredulity, allowing that it was commonly believed; in fact, almost universally admitted, to be true. The substance of the legend, as he tells it, is that a young English girl, dressed as a man, went from Mentz to study at Athens, in the earlier part of the ninth century after Christ. She made such progress in every sort of learning that, when she visited Rome, she found few equals and no superiors even in sacred lore. By acute disquisition and eloquent speech she won such popularity and grave regard that on the death of Leo IV., 855, she was unanimously chosen in his place, taking the name of John VIII. Intoxicated by success she relaxed the prudence which till now had characterized her life, and yielded to the ordinary tenderness of her sex. Becoming a mother on a day of grand procession, she perished by her pains not far from the Colosseum, surrounded by the dignitaries of the church, after a reign of thirteen months.

The reader cannot but feel that such a tale would not have been inserted in such a history unless the scandal of omitting what everybody believed to be fact would have been greater than that of confessing the truth.

In the early part of the fifteenth century (1414) the Council of Constance, sitting to examine the heresies of John Huss, found nothing to say in refutation of this story of Pope Joan, or Pope Agnes, as Huss had called her on the authority of Radulphus, Bishop of Chester.

Launoy observes that such a fact must convince us that the story was then regarded as incontestably true.

The crucial test of the credibility of such a narrative must be found in the testimony of those who lived nearest the time when the event is said to have occurred. Ascending, then, to the age in which the fact is located by its narrators, the middle of the ninth century after Christ, we have a history of the Popes, collected by Anastasius Bibliothecarius, covering and going beyond the period (855–858) when Pope Joan is said to have reigned. Anastasius tells us that he himself was present at the creation of Leo IV. and Benedict III., between whom Pope Joan is placed by her historians. He makes no mention of such a person. During 400 years immediately succeeding Anastasius, occupied by numerous historians of the Papacy, a total silence reigns upon the subject; and the first author who names her is Martinus Polonus, a writer of gross ignorance, and no authority, who wrote about 1244.

Onuphrio Panvini, the learned annotator of Platina, arguing against the story, informs us that Leo IX., 200 years after the age assigned to Pope Joan, addressing the Patriarch of Constantinople, reproaches the Eastern Church with having admitted eunuchs and a woman to the Patriarchate. Leo could not have presumed to do this if he had been conscious that the same stain was to be found in the annals of Papacy.

A careful study of the chronology of these times disperses the mist which made it possible to locate Pope Joan between Leo IV. and Benedict III. The vacancy of the Holy See, after the first of those Popes, lasted only six weeks instead of thirteen months. And the real John VIII. reigned ten years together (870-880) presiding at the Council of Ravenna in 874, the third year of his reign, and in 874, the third year of his reign, and in 880 authorizing the diffusion of the Scriptures in the language of the Slaves.

The story of the Pope Joan has employed the pens of a hundred writers, Catholic and Protestant, in alternate attack and defence. Solid reason and decent candor have at last prevailed.

While numerous Protestants have rehearsed the tale with a relish which deprived their recital of authority, it must be told to the honor of others, that their fairness, industry, and sagacity have deprived this imposture of all its credibility. David Blondel, Historical Professor of Amsterdam, so triumphantly demonstrated its falsity that recent writers, like the last English "Historian of Latin Christianity," do not even notice the lie.

But how shall we account for such clouds floating in the dim horizon of the past, and seeming so long like land?

The romantic nature of this legend no doubt helped its currency for a time, and displeasure at the enormities truly chargeable on the ecclesiastical dignitaries disposed the multitude to receive the fable. Baronius has further suggested that the imbecile character of the real John VIII., acknowledging Photius as Patriarch when he had previously disowned him, and paying tribute to the Saracens, instead of repelling them by the sword, led men to stigmatize him as a woman, and that posterity accepted as history what was only the satire of contemporaries.

But it seems quite as likely that gossiping chroniclers, like Gervase, of Tilbury, from whom Martin Polonus confessedly extracted, invented the legend to amuse the long darkness of the middle ages; and that the uncritical habit of later historians accepted it along with so much which they found in their authorities, and which all their contemporaries believed to be true.

Harriet Beecher Stowe on Women's Education.

At a meeting held in a private house in Boston a few days ago, Harriet Beecher Stowe was one of the speakers upon the subject of women's distinctive duties. She said it was with women just as it was with farms. It used to be said that books were useless. After a while it began to be found out that the men who studied about soils and their ingredients could do things that those who did not study the books could not do. It was said that woman's common sense was enough. "O, you just marry her and give her a family and she will find a way to do things," and she is married and put into a house full of water pipes making horrible noises that scare her and spring aleak, and an uncontrollable furnace that roars and scares her again, and sends its fumes through the house. Her husband is away at his office and she is left in a maze. Mrs. Stowe said it was like being in an enchanted castle—when you didn't know what would go off next. She had a house with so many conveniences in it that they couldn't sleep in their beds. Some of them were springing aleak. They sent for a plumber, and he came and spent two or three hours flirting with the girls. She said if she were to go to housekeeping again she would certainly buy books and study plumbing, and get at the bottom of these things. She gave an account of her experience with ranges, which had to be supplied with new boilers and furnaces, with which they were obliged to sit up nights. She learned a good many things when she went to school, and, among other things, how to make hydrogen gas and fluoric acid, but she did not find out anything about making bread, which was also a chemical process.

—Eugenie is selling out all her real estate and personal property in Spain. She has just offered for sale the magnificent Chateau of Arteaga, one of the fiefs possessed by her family in Spain for centuries.

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Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
MASONIC BUILDING,
Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts. Branch 493 Wabash-av.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Sterling Bills on London. Gold Drafts on New York.

REMOVALS.
THE
Bank of Montreal
has removed to their New Office,
4 & 5 Central Union Building,
CORNER OF
MADISON AND MARKET-STS.

STOVES.
Home Comfort
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LIVELY TIMES
Base Burner, for Soft or Hard Coal.
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the only return-flue base-heating Furnace ever made.
The largest and best-assorted stock of Cooking and Heating Stoves in the city. If you want CHEAP STOVES, give us a call.
MACLEAN & COLLINS,
335 State-st., Burnt District.

HARDWARE.
ATWATER & CO.,
Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,
No. 175 Randolph-st.,
And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of
Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools,
CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

WM. BLAIR & CO.,
Nos. 30 and 32 South Canal-st.,
Are receiving at their NEW STORE a full stock of Hardware, Tin Plate and Tinners' Stock.

EXPRESS NOTICES.
U. S. Express Co.
REDUCED RATES
on Remittances of Currency, Small Packages, and C. O. D.'s.
H. D. COLVIN, Agent.
December, 1871.

PROFESSIONAL.
MEDICAL & ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
Before the fire at 189 Wabash-av., now at
NO. 123 CALUMET-AV., CHICAGO.
This is truly a home of modern improvements, full of comforts for the invalid, and the best medical electrical means known in the profession used. For reference send for a circular.
JUSTIN HAYES, M. D., Resident Physician.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
NEW YEARS.
A. H. MILLER
479 Wabash-av.,
COR. ELDRIDGE-COURT.
Has just received several cases of NEW GOODS, designed for the HOLIDAYS, also a fine line of WATCHES, CHAINS, BRACELETS, JEWELRY of every description, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
A. H. MILLER,
ESTABLISHED 1856,
479 WABASH-AV.,
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W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale dealer in
Cheap Watches and Jewelry,
24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

NUBIAS, SCARFS ETC.
Burkitt & Sutton,
253 W. Madison-st.
A Full line of Nubias, Scarfs, Hoods, Men's Cardigan Jackets, Slipper Patterns, Ottomans, Pin Cushions, Towel Racks, and Embroideries. A new article in EMBROIDERED WHITE SILK CUSHIONS never shown in Chicago. Also a complete line of Boys', Misses', Ladies' and Men's Hosiery; Scotch Plaids and English Balmorals, extra lengths. A handsome assortment of Holiday Presents.

FURS.
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Ladies' & Children's,
AT
Extremely Low Prices.
BREWSTER,
FURRIER,
Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s,
State and Twentieth-sts.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
BRADSTREET'S
Mercantile Agency,
Offices, 34 & 36 Canal-st., & 401 Wabash-av.
The semi-annual issue of our Reports will be delivered to subscribers early in January.
Subscriptions can be made at our offices or through our canvassers, who will call on any who desire to subscribe.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. M. KEESE, Superintendent.
Chicago, Dec. 28, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.
To Contractors, Carpenters, and Builders.
We shall be prepared to furnish any lengths of heavy Joists and Timber, in any quantity, at reasonable prices, about the 1st of January next. Orders are respectfully solicited.
JOHN D. GARDINER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers, 320 Lumber-st.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1871.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Grand Duke Alexis.
A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
114 West Washington-st.

25c. CORNS. 25c.
DR. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st., 8 to 1; 89 Twenty-second-st., 4 to 9. All Right Salve for corns, 25c per box. Druggists have it.

German Black Lead,
In port and to arrive, 900 casks Double Hammer Amalia Brand, in lots to suit purchasers, very low. NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, Importers, 172 Forsyth-st., New York.

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The undersigned is prepared to give strict attention to either contract, day, or percentage work of masonry. Special attention given to the building in of boilers, furnaces, coffee roasters, or ovens. Jobbing promptly attended to. Address T. BRACE, 298 West Harrison-st, Chicago.

GLOBE JOB PRINTING PRESSES.
A. C. KELLOGG & CO., AGENTS,
172 West Washington-st.
We are prepared to fill orders on short notice for these well-known presses. Our new eighth medium will be ready January 15, 1871.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
CHAPIN & GORE,
142 Twenty-second-st.,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
We have a large stock of
HERMITAGE AND OLD CROW,
the finest copper-distilled Whisky in the world.

CALIFORNIA WINES
For the holidays, just received direct from California, by C. L. MEYERS & CO., 88 West Madison-st., dealers in groceries, provisions, &c.

FOR SALE.
OLD
NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

Safe For Sale.
A fine Fire and Burglar-Proof Bankers' Safe, made by Schumacher & Johnson, Milwaukee; 1,000 lbs. Burglar chest, with combination lock, inner door, and first-class in every respect. Will be sold cheap.
HUGH McLAHNAN & CO.,
Office Shot Tower Building.

1,000 BRLS. CIDER.
We have for sale, and shall keep constantly on hand, Michigan Cider, manufactured in years 1869, 1870, 1871. All warranted pure. CURTISS & CARTER, Produce Commission Merchants and Dealers in Domestic Dried Fruits, 127 Michigan-av.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
Of All Sizes.
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11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

WATCHES.
Holiday Presents!
ELGIN WATCHES.
Full-plate Movements, adjusted to temperature, in Gold or Silver Cases, for Gents' use.
The B. W. Raymond, H. Z. Culver, and H. H. Taylor movements are especially recommended.
The LADY ELGIN, in Gold Hunting, enamelled, or engraved case, continues the most popular watch for ladies' use yet offered for sale. No more charming present could be made than one of these beautiful time pieces.
The ELGIN WATCHES, of style and price according to taste and purse, are for sale by all Chicago Jewellers.
No movements retailed by the Company.
The Elgin Illustrated Almanac for 1872 has just been received from the Aldine Press, and is in the hands of Chicago Jewellers for presentation to their customers. It will also be forwarded by mail to any address upon application to
National (Elgin) Watch Co.,
Cor. Green & Washington-sts.,
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MUSICAL INSURUMENTS.
ROOT & CADY,
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MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
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GENERAL NOTICES.
NOTICE.
To the Creditors of the Hide & Leather Insurance Co., of Boston, Mass.
The undersigned have been appointed Receivers of the above-named corporation by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. The said Court, by its decree dated December 6, 1871, has directed said Receivers to declare and pay a dividend to the creditors of said corporation of THIRTY PER CENT upon the just claims of said creditors. Said dividend is payable in Boston ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH OF THE PRESENT MONTH, to such of said creditors as shall prove their claims, to the satisfaction of said Receivers, before the first day of March, A. D. 1872.
CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Insurance & Trust Company Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in Chicago, No. 37 West Madison-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m.
WM. B. HOSWELL, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, CHICAGO, December 27, 1871.
Merchants, Bankers or Manufacturers wishing to subscribe for our forthcoming volume of Reference Book, will be furnished with all particulars by calling or writing to our office, 393 Wabash-av.
R. G. DUN & CO.
GEO. W. BROCK, Manager.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1859.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
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Advances made on consignments of
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Special attention given to buying and selling on MARGINS.

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Particular attention paid to handling
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CUNARD LINE
Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,
THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.
Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
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IN CHURCH AND STATE.
Monthly. $1.25 a year.
Agents wanted in every Town and Church. $40 for a club of 100 subscribers.
Ladies, Ministers, Protestants—work for your paper. Address
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WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.
The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous matter. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of
REBUILDING CHICAGO,
And restoring its former grandeur after its late devastation by fire.
The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a
PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,
And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. The Chicago Tribune will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:
Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.
Amnesty for all political offenses connected with the rebellion.
A tariff for public revenue only.
Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Preemption laws.
Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.
Such reform of the civil service as shall make [illegible] the test of preferment to Federal offices.
Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a larger scale than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon the occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following
TERMS—Payable in Advance.
WEEKLY:
Single copy, one year [illegible]
Five copies, one year [illegible]
Ten copies, one year [illegible]
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club [illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club [illegible]
TRI-WEEKLY:
Single copy, one year [illegible]
Five copies, one year [illegible]
Ten copies, one year [illegible]
DAILY:
Single copy, per annum [illegible]
SUNDAY EDITION:
Single copy, per annum [illegible]
SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES.
TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.
No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

FURNITURE.
WEBER FURNITURE CO.,
WAREROOMS,
243 and 245 South Clark-st.
CORNER JACKSON-ST.
A large amount of goods arriving daily.
A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

SHOES.
Albany Shoes.
For the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing Chicago and Western Trade,
we have opened a Branch Salesroom,
Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.
THOS. FEARBY & SONS.
FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N.Y.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air line); Fast New York Express; Jackson Accommodation (daily); Atl. Ex. (daily) via Air Line; Night Express. [times illegible]

Illinois Central. On and after Nov. 12, 1871, until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows: St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Springfield Express; Springfield Express; Keokuk Passenger; Gilman Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods. [times illegible] *Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Pacific Express; Peru Accommodation; Night Express; Leavenworth Express. [times illegible]

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City. [times illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. [times illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. [times illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. [times illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. [times illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago. Day Express; Pacific Express; Fast Line; Mail; Valparaiso Accommodation. [times illegible]